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The Daily Commercial

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

n Active Business Season Anticipated --Efforts to Secure the Southern Trade--Local Politics--Considerable Change in Legislative Representation Looked For --Old Members who will be Left at Home--Judge Williams's Majority in Philadelphia will be About 4,000--The Free Railroad Law--The Connellsville Road--The Senate and House Organizations--Canvass for State Treasurer--New Men for the Legislature.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1867.

As the dog days pass away our city is filling up with those who have cheated the summer heats at the sea side and watering places, and the streets are beginning to be again thronged and busy. Buyers within the last week are making their appearance—the first swallows of the season—and our merchants anticipate an active market, with considerable of an accession to trade in the way of Southern customers. If the trade of the South, lost for the last five years, does not find its way here again it will certainly not be for want of exertion upon our part to recover it. The agents of our wholesale firms are everywhere, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and their houses are filled up with Southern clerks. A regiment of Lee's soldiers might be recruited in Philadelphia among our business houses, upon an emergency.

The Republican party makes its nominations next week. The Democracy follow suit the week succeeding, and politicians of all grades are just now agog with excitement. The city offices are many of them to be filled, and as each is a fortune to the successful candidate, the battle over them is desperate and doubtful. As to the Legislature, in which you are specially interested, there is much feeling; there will be a considerable change, and, it is to be hoped, a marked improvement in our delegation. We elect but one Senator this fall—in the district represented by Donavan for the last six years. It is honelessly Democratic, and will return a new man. In the House, although nearly all the members of the last session are in the field for re-nomination, but Davis, Watt, Adair and Subers can reckon certainly upon their return. Donohugh and Worrall, (who, you will remember were auctioned off at the Harrisburg hotels on the night preceding the Senatorial caucus of last winter,) and Marks, will be defeated, either at the nominating caucus or at the polls. Freeborn, Behaven, Kerns and Wallace have also abandoned the field, and their constituents will probably nominate Kleckner, Holgate, Stokes and Hahn in their stead. Lee and Ghegan are both again candidates, but with heavy odds against them. On the Democratic side, Gregory and Quigley, and possibly Hood, will remain at homes and will have successors of the same political persuasion. The Democracy reckon confidently upon a gain of three members in the districts now represented by Donohugh, Freeborn and Marks.

It is generally conceded that the city will give Williams, for Supreme Judge, some four thousand majority.

As a consequence upon the changes in the legislative delegation, at least one-half of our representatives at the next session may be relied upon to support a General Railroad law, the feeling in favor of which amongst our business men is becoming extended and positive. The Connellsville Railroad project does not meet with so much favor, as that line is regarded as a feeder to Baltimore. Nevertheless it will have some support amonst our legislators. Davis, who will lead the House delegation, is openly and earnestly in its favor though he opposed it last winter. His conversion is maliciously attributed to his candidacy for the speakership of the House and a desire to conciliate the west.

The Republican party can scarcely fail to contest both branches of the Legislature, and their organization and the election of State Treasurer are already topics of discussion and controversy. Senator Graham, of your county, will be re-elected Speaker of the Senate, without opposition, and ought to be able to place that body in shape to pass your favorite measures without much difficulty. For the Speakership of the House, I have heard mentioned the names of McCamant, of Blair, and Davis, of Philadelphia. The latter will be supported by the city delegation generally, and with a fair share of the western vote, will pretty certainly be elected. Gen. James Irwine, of Beaver county, Mason, of Bradford, Connell, of Philadelphia, Taggart, of Lancaster, and Kames, of Chester, are looking after the Treasury. Irwin seems to have the inside track at present, though Mason and Connell are active and hopeful. The latter is a member of the Senate for another year, will vote upon his own nomination, and relies upon his fellow Senators to give him a nearly unanimous support. Messrs. Graham, Lowry and Brown in the West are counted for him, and Ewrett, if the latter can defeat Bigham in your approaching Convention. In the lower House he has little definite strength, but his friends claim that General Cameron will see to it that he doesn't fail there. Mason will be supported by the members from the northern tier of counties. Taggart and Kames will have no votes except in their respective localities. There is promise of a lively contest, especially if Cameron digs up the hatchet and takes the war-path for Connell, which, however, is very problematical.

The Eastern counties, as a general thing, are nominating new men. The Democracy of Schylkill county on Monday last, renominated Randall for Senator, with three new Representatives, and instructed their candidates to support a Free Railroad Law. Lancaster, Lebanon and Chester will send new delegates. Hon. John Hickman will probably be nominated in the latter county for the House, and it is alleged will make this position a stepping stone to the United States Senate. Pennsylvania might intrust her interests in the American House or Lords to unworthier hands. Dauphin, Perry and Franklin have retired their members of last session, and in Delaware county the friends of Stevens and Curtin have pretty effectually squelched Mr. Hastings, who repudiated last winter the instructions of his constituency upon the Senatorial question. Upon the whole, if your return members are true, there would seem to be little room for doubt that the Legislature of next winter will be moulded to meet the views of your people, and sustain the best interests of the State. DARBY.

New Nail Factory in Bellair, O.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following particulars relative to the new iron and nail mill being erected at Bellair, Ohio: "A number of gentlemen practically acquainted with the manufacture of iron and nails, have formed themselves into a company, bought a piece of property near the upper end of Bellair, about 200 acres in all, and commenced erecting a large establishment for the exclusive manufacture of nails. That portion of the building which is to contain the furnaces is completed; but that designed for the nail machines is not yet finished, the frame work, however, being up but no roof on it yet. The machinery will be put down upon a solid foundation of masonry. The usual foundations are of timber, which does not always secure perfect rigidity and even working of the machinery. To obviate this difficulty has been the design in putting down a masonry foundation. The works themselves are located upon the Ohio railroad and the ores and shipments can be made with equal ease by steamer or rail. Running down to the river from the works is a tram road erected for the purpose of conveying pig iron from steamers to the mill. A railway of T rails connects the works with the banks which supply the coal. The arrangements for procuring a sufficient supply of water are very complete. A long tunnel runs from the works to the river, placed at such a depth that in the lowest stage of water it will always be full. Connecting with this is a well sunk from above. The water will be brought up by machinery worked by the main engine. An extensive system of sewerage also underlies the works which is intended to effect all necessary drainage of pits, &c. The sewers are large enough to admit of men entering and working conveniently with shovel or pickaxe."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Delaware county on Saturday nominated the following ticket: Senate—H. Jones Brooke; Assembly—Augustus B. Leedom; Treasurer—William Matthues; Commissioner—T. Baker Jones; Auditor—Curtis Cheyney; Director—Baldwin Howard; Jury Commissioner—F. J. Hinkson. Resolutions were adopted approving the platform of the State Convention, indorsing the nomination of Judge Williams, the administration of Gov. Geary, and the course of Congressman Broomall; denouncing the suspension by the President of Secretary Stanton; declaring for a protective tariff, and approving of political equality among all men.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Twenty-first District, composed of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata and Perry counties, nominated C. T. McIntire, of Perry, and S. T. Shugart, of Centre, as candidates for the State Senate.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1867. NO. 309.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Sickles Removed from the Carolina Districts.

Gen. E. R. Canby Appointed in His Stead.

Gen. Hancock Ordered to the Fifth District.

Gen. Sheridan to Proceed at Once to Kansas.

Dissolution of the Cabinet Close at Hand.

Seward, Browning, Welles and Randall to Go.

McCulloch and Stanberry to Remain.

The President Compliments His New Organ, the New York Herald.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.

General Sickles Removed.

The President to-night issued the official order, fully anticipated in these dispatches last night, removing Gen. Sickles from the command of the Second Military District, and appointing Maj. Gen. E. R. Canby in his place. The President in the order directs Gen. Grant to make future disposition of Gen. Sickles, and Gen. Canby is required to assume immediate command.

Singular State of Affairs,

There is something rather curious in the relations of the Administration and General Sickles. On General Grant's accession to the War Office, instructions were issued by him to General Sickles not to interfere with the process of the Courts of the United States. It was reported that General Sickles asked a suspension of this order till he could be heard from. This his friends deny, but it is reported that he did protest against the enforcement of the order, because instructions had been issued from the Attorney General's office directing the prosecution of all parties acting under the non-enforcement of the process of the United States Courts. Be this as it may, the instructions were withdrawn, and the government stands in the anomalous position of preventing the execution of the process of the Judiciary through the action of a military subordinate in opposition to the known will of the commander-in-chief, in derogation of the authority of the Circuit Court of the United States, and in direct conflict with the formally expressed opinions of the Chief Justice as delivered at Raleigh.

Gen. Hancock to Supersede Sheridan.

The President also issued an official order to-night, appointing Gen. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District in place of Gen. Sheridan, who is directed to proceed at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and not come to Washington, as ordered by Gen. Grant in the previous order. Gen. Thomas is ordered to remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Cabinet Falling to Pieces.

The dissolution of the Cabinet is close at hand. Every member but Attorney General Stanbery has intimated his willingness to the President to tender his resignation, and will formally write it out the moment he is informed that it is desired. Postmaster General Randall has already written his, and will probably hand it to the President to-morrow. It is expected that as the Executive views can be learned, the resignations of Secretaries Browning, Seward, Welles and Randall will be accepted from time to time, as their successors are determined on. Attorney General Stanberry and Secretary McCulloch will be requested to remain. The *Intelligencer* sounds the key note in favor of McCulloch's retention. Some of Welles' friends say he will remain, but the pressure on the President is evidently too great in the opposite direction. The *Intelligencer* announces authoritatively that the resignation of every member of the Cabinet is at the disposal of the President, but adds: "We do not by this imply that the Cabinet is forthwith to be changed, or that vacancies are thus inevitably created which must at once be filled."

Compliment to New York Herald.

The various representatives here of distant Journals, together with the agent of the Associated Press, called on the President last night for a copy of the correspondence between him and Gen. Grant on the removal of Sheridan. The President informed them that he had decided to make it public, and had furnished it to the New York *Herald* as a compliment to that journal for its recent somersault in his favor, and that he could not give it to any other journal, even if he would by so doing offend the administration. He even peremptorily refused to allow it to appear in the *Intelligencer*.

Interviews with the Executive.

Gen. Grant was in Conference with the President for some time to-day and this evening. Secretary McCulloch and Randall are in attendance, talking over the Cabinet crisis.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1867.

Secretary McCulloch and Randall.

Since sending previous dispatches both Secretary McCulloch and Postmaster General Randall have informed the President that they would at once retire from the Cabinet if he desired. The President made no definite answer, but it is believed he will not accept McCulloch's resignation. Gen. Spinner and other friends of McCulloch are begging him not to resign.

Conflict Between the President and Congress.

The President in assigning Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sheridan's place, has issued an order making a direct issue with Gen. Grant as to the powers conferred under the Reconstruction act over commanders of military districts. He permits Gen. Hancock to annul or repeal such acts of Gen. Sheridan's administration as he may see fit, without reference to Gen. Grant's recent order assigning Gen. Thomas to that command, and continuing them all in force.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

CABINET AFFAIRS.

It is not true that there has been any formal resignations in the Cabinet. The *Intelligencer's* statement is evidently founded on facts, that the several members of the Cabinet have repeatedly intimated to the President that they are ready to retire at any time if he should desire them to do so.

VISITORS RETURNED.

Secretary Seward and the French and Spanish Ministers, who went on a trip to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe on Friday, returned to Washington this morning.

Mr. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, will arrive here to-night.

THE ISLAND OF SAMATROS.

It is probable the Dominican Republic has sent a messenger to Washington to treat for the sale of Samatros, but he has not arrived here.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT.

During the week ending Saturday there has been received by the Treasurer of the United States, from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department—

Fractional currency shipped to the U. S. Depository at Chicago	$483,000
Fractional currency shipped to Buffalo	50,000
Fractional currency shipped to Boston	37,000
Fractional currency shipped to Philadelphia	100,000
Fractional currency shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at New York	100,000
Fractional currency shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
Fractional currency shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	25,000
Fractional currency shipped to National Banks, etc	142,491
Securities held for circulating notes	320,604,500
Securities held for deposits of public moneys	38,357,000
Total	$459,202,450
National Bank currency issued	303,000,000
Total circulation at this date	303,729,476
Worn out notes, etc., returned	1,685,116
Actual circulation	$300,046,361
Fractional currency redeemed	57,100
Internal revenue stamps	2,871,720
For the fiscal year commencing July 1	18,367,384

THE PRESIDENT ON BASE BALL.

The Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, today elected President Johnson an honorary member. In a pleasant interview the President accepted and spoke of base ball as a moral, delightful and national game.

THE NATIONAL B. B. C. DEFEATED.

The President, Secretary Seward and other Government officers were among the 4,000 or 5,000 spectators who witnessed the contest this afternoon with the Nationals, which resulted Mutuals 40, Nationals 16.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

Two hundred and fifty-eight patents will be issued for the week ending September 4.

ARMY ORDERS.

A regulation has been issued from the War Department that no officer of the regular army will be officially addressed by any other than the title attached to his lineal or brevet rank in the regular army, nor wear any other than the uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet rank.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional Committee on retrenchment will at an early day resume their investigation of affairs in the Treasury Department. The Committee heretofore appointed by the Secretary have completed their report as to printing and financial transactions, which will be furnished to the Congressional Committee. In conversation to-day the Secretary said he had no reasons to suppose there has been an over issue of public securities of any description, or of currency, and that at no time has payment of the semi-annual interest been equal to the entire amount due on outstanding securities.

STATISTICS.

Returns received at the Statistical Bureau show 667,137,370 pounds of cotton, including Sea Island, exported during the year ending June 30th, the value of which was $220,807,910.

WARSAW, IND.

Man Beaten to Death at a Prayer Meeting---Seven of the Guilty Parties Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WARSAW, IND., August 26, 1867.

A man by the name of W. H. Funk was so badly maltreated at a prayer meeting, five miles southeast of this place, last evening, that he died of the injuries he received. Some eight or ten persons were engaged in the affray. It is said it was caused by an old grudge. Officers went in pursuit of the guilty parties, and seven of them were arrested last night.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL.

Gen. Rousseau Denies Interference in Louisiana---He Admits Suggesting a Change in the District.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—General Rousseau, in a letter to General Grant, says: "So much of General Sheridan's charges as alleges I visited his command and interfered with his duties, is false. As to suggesting his removal, I did say in answer to a telegram from Washington, inquiring how things looked in Louisiana, that the state of affairs was gloomy; that people were much depressed, and any change would be almost universally accepted. This telegram referred to matters and things in general, and was intended as such, including General Sheridan in the scope. If this was suggesting a removal of that officer, all right but his name was not mentioned. Whilst I claim the right, in common with all others, to criticise as much of General Sheridan's administration as is not purely military, and to solely concern the civil policy of the country, yet on my late visit to New Orleans I scrupulously refrained from doing so, and so far as I know and remember I expressed no opinion or judgment at all injurious to any body in his district. I had no purpose or motive to do so, and my recollection I think is as distinct about this as it is usually, or as it can be about anything."

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1867.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer Nevada, from Nicaragua, with California passengers, arrived to-day.

LIBEL SUIT DISMISSED.

The libel suit of the rebel officer Cummings against the *Herald* has been dismissed.

DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

Arnold, the other defaulting teller of the Freedmen's Bank, has been arrested. The case of both defaulters was removed to the United States Court.

CHIEF ORGANIZER.

John Savage has accepted the position of Chief Organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood. He expects to bring about a union of the late wings.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Kochles's distillery, on First avenue and Thirtieth street, was damaged by fire Sunday morning. Loss $25,000. The wholesale grocery of Tallman, Dyffoos & Co., Front street, was burnt this morning. Loss $30,000, fully insured.

GEN. HANCOCK ASSIGNED TO SHERIDAN'S PLACE.

The *Post's* special says: The President has issued an order assigning General Hancock to Gen. Sheridan's place.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The *Express's* special says: The State Department received intelligence through an agent of General Prim, the Spanish revolutionary leader, that if successful he will offer the island of Cuba to any government that will recognize him by a mixed commission, to keep England a passive spectator, Cuba being pledged to repay British bondholders.

DEATH OF SOULOGUE.

Intelligence received at the Haytien consulate states that ex-Emperor Soulogue had died of apoplexy.

ADDITIONAL FIRE.

A fire occurred at 18 and 20 Cedar street. Loss $25,000. The sufferers were Frank Miller & Co., Johnson & Co., Quackenbush & Woodfood, and Read & Co. The building at 68 West street, occupied by J. G. Bingham, ship chandler; Peterson & McCarthy, and others, was damaged by fire to-night. Loss, $12,000; insured.

RICHMOND.

The Poor Laws of Virginia---A Colored Canadian Refused Redress.

RICHMOND, August 26.—Gen. Scofield has decided that the State poor laws shall be enforced with reference to paupers to whom the Freedmen's Bureau ceased giving rations. By this decision, all black vagrants who crowded to the cities of Virginia at the close of the war will be returned to their respective countries, where they are citizens. The pauper whites will be treated in the same way. The City Council is about opening a new alms house for colored people.

The case of a colored Canadian who applied for redress because the owners of the steamship Hatteras refused him first class passage, was decided this morning by United States Commissioner Cahoon to the effect that the Civil Rights bill only applied to American citizens, and foreigners could not obtain redress under it.

Major Delamater, Chief of the Medical Bureau of this District, was mustered out today. This is the first officer in this Department mustered out under the President's system of removal of volunteers.

Steamer Ashore---Death of Archbishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 26.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 15th, passed Farther Point this morning. The steamer St. David, which sailed on Friday for Liverpool, went ashore on Matens Saturday. She was got off without damage and proceeded on her way.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec died yesterday.

Tornado in Kentucky---Increased Railroad Facilities.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—A severe tornado visited Belleview, Kentucky, just above Newport, on Saturday, blowing down several houses and doing other damage.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad commenced running two regular passenger trains to New York to-day, leaving at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Receipts of Grain at Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 26.—The receipts at the lake ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, for the first four days of last week were 56,646 barrels of flour, and 2,040,334 bushels of grain of all kinds. The receipts of grain for the week at these ports will be between 5,200,000 and 3,500,000 bushels, and about 100,000 barrels of flour.

Trial of a United States Treasury Officer.

BOSTON, August 26.—The trial of Julius F. Hartwell, late clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, commenced today. Hartwell is charged with having unlawfully loaned a large sum of money to Edward Carter and Millen, Ward & Co.

Benefit of an Exiled German Poet.

BUFFALO, August 26.—The German societies of the city are holding two days' festivities, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the German poet, Freiligrath, now an exile in London.

Arrival of Steamship Cuba.

HALIFAX, August 26.—The steamer Cuba from Liverpool the 17th, via Queenstown, arrived this morning.

Deputy Jailor Murdered.

SARATOGA, August 26.—Theo. Jones, deputy jailor of Hudson city, N. J., was yesterday morning shot dead at Union Hall by W. Kirtley.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, August 26.—The Democrats hold a State Convention at Worcester, October 1st.

GRANT AND A. J.

The Removal of District Commanders.

Grant Earnestly Urges that it be not Insisted Upon.

The President Reminded that the Will of the People is the Law of the Land.

Grant Says there are Military, Pecuniary and Patriotic Reasons Why the Order Should not be Insisted on.

Mr. Johnson is not Aware that Sheridan's Removal was Submitted to the People.

Gen. Thomas's Administration of His Department Complimented.

Gen. Sheridan's Rule Declared One of Absolute Tyranny.

The President Says Sheridan has Exceeded his Authority in his Administration.

The President "Prates" About His Constitutional Powers.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1867.

The following is the correspondence between General Grant and the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
Washington, August 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States:

SIR—I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing me to appoint General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of Missouri, General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland, and also, my letter of this date enclosing the instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order saying "I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you may deem necessary relative to the assignments to which the order refers." I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, that while a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and thousands of millions of treasure, to preserve the integrity and union of this country, they will not submit to be trifled upon. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard. General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will not be regarded as an effort to defeat the law of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconstitutional element in the South, those who did all they could to defeat the law, conquered by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph. It will embolden to renewed opposition the civil authority, and perhaps, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly enjoyed the confidence of and being assigned to either of the five Military Districts, especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. Sheridan. Gen. Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His Department is a complicated one, which will take a new command some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and above all patriotic reasons, why Sheridan should not be insisted on. I beg to refer to a letter marked "private," which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Gen. U. S. A., and Sec'y of War, *ad interim.*

The President's Reply.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.

General—I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the patriotic manner in which you have presented your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my official note of the 17th that I would be grateful to hear from you any suggestion you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather invite a verbal statement of any reasons which occurred to you why the public interest, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as it is a written communication, it is proper and right that I should make some reply. You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the loyal people of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to relieve General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I was not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It would certainly be unjust to the army to assume that the people of the nation, who alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he for any cause removed, no other General in the military service could be found competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country, having won high and honorable distinction in the field. He has since in the execution of the responsible duties of a Department Commander exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed under the most trying circumstances to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote as far as possible a spirit of reconciliation. The administration of the Department of the Lakes and Military Division will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in his Military District. There affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of animosity seems to have resulted from Gen. Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner he has exercised the extraordinary powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to his faithful and efficient execution. His rule has in fact been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs that has resulted from his course in Louisiana, which has reviously interfered with a harmonious and satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, as you remark, would be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the law, and to execute it without his jurisdiction is obvious from others. It cannot be interpreted by the unreconstructed element of the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and who look to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order, as a triumph, for as intelligent men they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot embolden them to renewed opposition to the civil authority, as they must realize that they have the Executive with them, for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress. No one, as you say, can have a higher appreciation than myself of the services of Gen. Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Entertaining as I do I cannot think he will hesitate for a moment to obey my order, having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union in the prosecution of which he has rendered such important and valuable service. General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instruction of Gen. Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of military skill

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

It is not surprising that the President should disavow the statement made by the correspondent of the Boston *Post*, that Gen. GRANT advised the removal of Mr. STANTON. Is is noticeable, in the same connection, that the President does not deny the correctness of the report that Gen. GRANT sharply protested against the removal of both STANTON and SHERIDAN.

The question has the President power to remove Gen. GRANT? has been started. The law of Congress approved March 2, 1867, settles it in the negative. It declares that "the General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at his headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate." It will be seen that the President can not transfer Gen. GRANT from Washington; nor, so long as the supplemental reconstruction law stands, can he interfere with the General's instructions to the District Commanders.

CABINET changes—the remodeling of the whole concern—will take place at an early day. Why Mr. JOHNSON has kept the present cabinet so long is told by the correspondent of the Boston *Post*, who seems to have become thick at the White House of late—thus:

"Many of President Johnson's friends have complained of his not changing his entire Cabinet, and plained of his not changing his entire Cabinet, and in reply to the question to-day why he had continued Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, he said to a friend that circumstances which Mr. Johnson alone could appreciate had induced him to keep together the same advisers which Mr. Lincoln had called around him. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln had shocked all Christendom, and a sympathy followed, in which his Cabinet largely participated. Mr. Seward had been hacked and lacerated, and it was no easy task to throw him overboard. Such surroundings kept the Cabinet together, but the President, I understand, now expresses the belief that it would have been better had he cleared the decks at first, and selected an entirely new Cabinet."

Now for the North Pole! A campaign is to be organized for its capture. France has taken the field. Fifty citizens have sanctioned an enterprise for discovering the long sought prize and making the seizure. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars are to be raised as the first step of practical advance. The open Polar Sea is to be entered by a new route, never before tried or heard of. This is promising. We advise the surrounding of the evasive object, after the manner of a fox-hunt, and a cautious "closing in" upon the point by the whole expedition. Legions of honors await the man who shall first take hold of the pole and gaze upon the North Star directly over his head.

THURLOW WEED is giving the President some plain talk, and what it says may be taken as reflecting the views of Mr. SEWARD. He takes up the President's remark that he is unwilling to see the "whites degraded," and is much less disposed to make them slaves to the negroes," and speaks thus plainly to him:

"Now, in all respect for the motives of the President, and with entire confidence in his integrity, we are forced to say THAT THIS IS JUST WHAT HE IS DOING. The removals reported, the reasons given, evils which the President deplores. All the *direct* opposition he has offered to Radicalism, has contributed to the degradation of the Southern Whites, and is rapidly hastening the other dreaded consummation."

Considering that it is MR. SEWARD that is talking to the President through MR. WEED, the following must certainly be regarded as more frank than the language which those who obtain access to the Executive have been in the habit of employing:

"Forgetting that they had the wind and tide in their favor, he took open to us with them. Every vote against the veto recalled to every veto augmented the power of the radicals in Congress and with the people. The idea which the President has expressed so often, and clings to so tenaciously, 'that the good sense and patriotism of the people will ultimately decide against Congress,' is a fallacy and a delusion. It is worse than mischievous. It is folly—to look, in the sense the President means it, for either 'good sense or patriotism,' in people who will be content, upon hereafter, to atone for its usurpations its pocketings, and its party lies. For the power there is impunity for all its excesses. The people are still dealing with rebellion. That sentiment is uppermost. If, in the South, the Southern whites, reversing the past, 'do come the slaves of the negroes,' it will be even more the fault of those who oppose radicalism *outside*, than of the radical themselves.

"In a word more—and it will be all—the emphasis language is capable of expressing—if the giving out of the *National Intelligencer* under the evil inspirations of the Blairs and the Blacks, who are said to besiege the White House, indicate the future course of the President, the great national evils which he *indicated* to avert, by the removal of Stanton and Sheridan, not only will not help the people, now and hereafter, will hold him responsible for them."

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.

The New York *Times* lately expressed the opinion that the greatest calamity that could befal a candidate for office in the North, in the approaching elections, would be any suspicion attached to him that he sympathised or affiliated with the President in the course he is now pursuing. The late Democratic convention in this county gave proof, so far as its action was honest and sincere, that it coincided with the *Times* in this opinion. The convention had a fair opportunity and an urgent entreaty to press certain resolutions favoring the President and his views, but it refused to receive them. It wanted to keep clear of the President. It would not hang a mill stone around the necks of its candidates, whose chances were slender enough already. No, no, speaking for the Democracy of the county, the convention would say nothing about the President lest it should damage their candidates.

Now, the newspaper organ or organs of the Democracy show clearly enough that they are in favor of the President and his views and policy. Herein is the joke—that the Senatorial candidate, controlling the old, *bona fide* organ, should advocate and applaud the President whom the convention did not dare to endorse. Which is to be taken as an index of the Democracy?

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The President persists in withholding from the public the correspondence between himself and Gen. GRANT concerning the removal of STANTON and SHERIDAN. Enough is known of it, however, to remove any question as to its general character, and on this points the New York *Times* says:

"We are assured on authority we cannot doubt that in opposing the President's decision, Gen. Grant employed stronger language than is ordinarily supposed to be compatible with the respectful tone of official intercourse. Instead of being the kind, easy, friendly letters of which the public have been told, they were on both sides coldly official. Nor was this case only in reference to the removal of Sheridan. In connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, Gen. Grant was equally plain-spoken and emphatic. He told the President that only an astute lawyer could discover reasons to sustain the proceeding, and that no reason could be given which the country would accept as satisfactory."

If the correspondence is not before made public, it is not to be doubted that Congress, when it assembles, will call for it. Meanwhile the correspondent of the Boston *Post* makes "a guess at the text," and gives quotations which are not wholly guessed at. General GRANT, after urging the President in the name of patriotism not to remove SHERIDAN, said:

"We live in a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land, and the people have expressed their unwillingness to have Gen. Sheridan removed."

To this point the President replied:

"I know we profess to live in a republic, and I have been taught to believe that the Constitution is the embodiment of the popular will, and that is the supreme law of the land."

The President, says the correspondent, "also inquires where and when the people had expressed their unwillingness to have General SHERIDAN removed. He was not aware of such an expression." This contempt for the people is perfectly characteristic. They have yet to do that which will make MR. JOHNSON understand what they mean.

THE NEW JACK CADES.

A SORT of JACK CADE "rising" against currency, banks, business and capital appears to be portended in the papers and speeches of the Democracy. Every kind of property would be depreciated and every department of business paralyzed, if by any possibility the contagion of their ruinous principles should gain prevalence and power in the politics of the country, and infect its legislation. The doctrine of the Hon. G. H. PENDLETON, indorsed and promulgated by the Pittsburgh *Post*, besides involving a national breach of contract, would, if reduced to practice, produce universal stagnation and bankruptcy.

Even if their theoretical data were correct—which they are not—their monstrous proposition for evading the payment of the national debt would be none the less absurd. They might as well argue for a general conflagration, to consume everything valuable, because some unmannerly person had lighted a sulphur match "betwixt the wind and their nobility." Party desperation has never displayed itself more clearly, in war or peace, since the nation was born, than in the reckless attack, made in the way and by the parties referred to, on the finances of the Government and the property, business and interests of all the citizens. And it must in truth be stated, that Judge SHARSWOOD has furnished the occasion for this wild onslaught upon every man's pecuniary interests. He has put into reckless hands the firebrands which they are scattering, to produce a universal destruction of business, property and credit. The remedy is in the hands of the people whose interests are jeopardized. The State election involves this whole question. Let every man who owns any thing—Government bonds or anything else—consider and not vote so as to render his property comparatively valueless.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

For years past, a course of Lectures has furnished literary entertainment, each winter, to select circles in city, town and village throughout the country. It is the ancient custom revived of orators, narrators and poets repeating orally their compositions in the audience of the people. The Lectures embrace a wide range of subjects, as well as exhibit a great variety of styles and talents. Lecturing is a profession by itself. It is an extensive business, affording scope for abilities of every respectable grade. It is systematized to some extent, like most other kinds of business in these times, by subjection to a spontaneous and volunteer class of managers who have established a sort of Bureau, or rather Bazaar, for the negotiation of lecture engagements, furnishing the field to speakers, and the speakers to fields.

As the Lecture season for the present year is past, we may, without invidious imputations, make some observations on the general subject. There have in late years been some animadversions, which we cannot but regard is just, on the preponderance of effort discoverable in Lecturers to amuse their audiences rather than to furnish them with useful knowledge, and elevating and improving sentiments. We have ourselves expressed some animadversions of this sort. But we are not aware that there has been in our late season any occasion for the repetition of our remarks of last year. Lectures may not pay as well in money, but they are more improving, which are replenished with sound, elevated, and elegantly expressed sentiment and knowledge.

From the statement made in a conspicuous locality, of the profit and loss on lectures the past season, we infer that they have not generally enlisted so much interest as in past years. To this remark, however, we believe our own city—owing to good management—is an exception. The novelty of the exercise—all that made it attractive to some—has worn off. The blazing comet, were it restricted to an orbit that would bring it into sight every year, would cease to be gazed at more than a common planet. The stupendous talents, the boundless erudition and brilliant style that seemed to entich lecturers, that produced so agreeable a fascination and carried the listener along, with the delicious persuasion that he was attending to the utterances of a superior genius, has come to be estimated in connection with the year's labor spent on the production of a single lecture. By the introduction of this element into the account, the lecturer comes to be regarded as not so vastly superior to the lawyer who pleads daily in the courts, or the preacher who makes two or three sermons a week, or even the editor who writes every day several articles, that are read by thousands of people with benefit and gratification. One of the Circulating stars has a year to write, rewrite, modify, polish, point and varnish his jocket performance. And when finished, it is reported through the newspapers, with as much ecstacy as accompanies the announcement of a new laid egg, that Mr. Blank has just completed a new lecture for the next season.

Lecturing, like other business, is sometimes profitable and sometimes not. The impression that it pays well has probably overstocked the profession. A condition of success is, the approval of the public, and that, everybody knows, is a somewhat precarious basis of calculation, since it depends itself on several contingencies which may or may not happen. But when we have heard of the large sums paid to some of the lecturers and have also heard the lectures, we have thought money might be far more wisely expended in replenishing libraries, and extending the privileges of them, even gratuitously, to larger numbers of people, and for a longer time.

The lecture, as a travelling institution, *has probably* seen its palmiest days. In other words, it will probably return to its original character and form—mainly as a local production, prepared by professional gentlemen, scientific men, and men of good sense and information, for the benefit of their neighbors and friends who may assemble for the purpose. Such was its character before the office was assigned exclusively to gentlemen "from abroad."

The National Labor Congress and Politics.

The National Labor Congress in session in Chicago, on Friday last, adopted the following:

MR. Cameron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the National Labor Union shall be invited to be present in this city on the 1st of November next to the several organizations in affiliation with the same, by a circular requesting them to express an opinion upon the following questions:

First. Shall a National Labor ticket be placed before the people for their support at the next presidential election?

Second. If you say aye, who is your choice for candidate?

That on the 1st of March next the President shall, if a majority of the organizations decide in favor of placing a ticket in the field, announce the fact to the several organizations, as also the name of the man so agreed upon by the greatest number of organizations, who shall be the nominee of the National Union. Adopted.

For several weeks the season along the entire stretch of the coast northward from the Chesapeake Bay has been unusually rainy. Scarcely three days of sunshine have at any one time intervened, and floods in some quarters have been particularly destructive. The effect on the crops had been injurious, and the public health has been affected unfavorably. We are told that in Northern New Jersey the streams have not been so high since the year 1812, while from South and West Jersey we have similar statements.

THE malice manifested by the *National Intelligencer* towards Mr. Stanton, is accounted for by the fact that the Secretary refused to pay the paper $19,000 for reporting the trial of the conspirators. Judge Holt certified that the paper was not employed, and that accounts for its vindictiveness towards him.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* introduces statistics to show that that city is "something more" than "the greatest manufacturing city of this continent,"—that, in fact it is the second manufacturing city in the world, being only exceeded by London, which is in all industrial respects the most wonderful city in existence. It concludes by saying: "if the census could be taken accurately now, it would be found that Philadelphia has distanced all rivalry as an industrial centre, and is in reality the leading manufacturing city on this continent. This fact alone ought to convince the merchants of the interior that they can buy domestic goods to more advantage here than elsewhere, since here they may be had the cheapest at first hands."

MR. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND writing about the Hudson Bay Company, and almost everything else, raises the curtain which hides from common eyes the motives of men and the future of affairs, thus: "Meantime Mr. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, is industriously weaving out his design of annexation with the intent to be the Territorial candidate for the Presidency in 1872. If he does not sooner execute his plan and become prominent for the tilt of 1868. As far back as 1860 he said in a speech at St. Paul: 'Here is the place—the central place—where the agricultural products of the richest region of North America must pour out its tribute to the whole world.'"

A NEW GOLD REGION is reported to have been found in the Black Hills of Dakota, an outlying group of hills belonging to the Rocky Mountains. Last spring an expedition of miners and scientific men was organized to explore this country, but it would have been exposed to great danger from the Indians, and would have added to the existing complications with them, and Gen. Sherman stopped it. Strongly, however, are the frontiersmen impressed with a conviction of the mineral and metallic wealth of that country, that a new expedition will be organized, and, according to Western papers, they say they will go next spring, in spite of Gen. Sherman.

The Art Journal.

We have unavoidably delayed our notice of the June number of this admirable work. The promptitude of the publishers and of their agent in this city has now furnished the number for its aspects, historical, personal, critical, &c. The subjects are so treated as to be gratifying not only to artists, but also to general readers.

The illustrations, however, are the main attractions, after all—the engravings being of the highest order of excellence, and the subjects embracing a great variety. The two full page pictures in the June number are copied from distinguished English paintings. They are entitled "Arming the Knight," and "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham." The historical associations of the latter, as well as the particular scene which it exhibits, are full of interest. A similar remark—although the interest is of a different kind—may be made of the "Rejected Poet," Pope and Lady Mary Montague being the persons represented. This is one, and the best, of three full page pictures in the June number.

As was highly proper in these numbers contemporaneous with the Great Exposition, they present, in liberal abundance, fine engravings of numerous works of art in that grand collection. To look over these pages is almost like visiting and viewing the exposition itself. Here the number of illustrations is too great to admit of being particularized in this notice, but the great number given has not in any degree detracted from the care and skill displayed in the engraving of each.

The *Art Journal* is printed in London. The American Publishers are Virtue, Yorston & Co. 12 Dey street, New York. Their agent in Pittsburgh, who supplies the work to purchasers in this region of country, may be addressed or seen at the branch house of the publishers, 74 Grant street.

Oil Transportation.

Among the late inventions there is perhaps no one that should command more attention among oil shippers than the Rotary Oil Car, of the Eagle Transportation Company. It has been thoroughly tested, and no other mode of transporting oil with the same economy and safety has yet been found out. It is constructed entirely of iron, and losses from leakage and evaporation, consequent to every other mode of conveyance, is altogether obviated by this car. We append the following letters, which are in themselves perfect guarantees to recommend a more general use of the cars among the oil merchants of this city:

OIL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.,
WEST PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1867.

C. Tiers Myers, Esq., Supt. Eagle Trans. Co.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry respecting the operation of the Rotary Oil Car, I would state that one of them has been running between this city and Pittsburgh for the last nine months. It has been assigned to and unloaded at this point. I have had every opportunity of noticing its practical working. I am happy to say that it has not only given satisfaction, but has done its work well. Having run it myself from Pittsburgh, with sixteen, the fifteenth Car is a complete success.

Very Respectfully,
W. P. WISNER.

PITTSBURGH, July 3, 1867.

C. Tiers Myers, Supt. Eagle Trans. Co., Phila.

I affords me much pleasure to state that a train of oil recently over-ran the Pittsburgh & Erie road, and delivered in Philadelphia, on the 30th ult., without loss from leakage and evaporation, and entirely satisfactory.

I consider them superior to any others now in use, and particularly so on account of safety, being constructed entirely of iron, and I shall give them the preference over other models that may be offered.

Very Truly Yours,
CHARLES ELLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30th, 1867.

Mr. P. T. Myers:

It affords great pleasure in giving testimony to the completeness of your Rotary cars. Having tried them thoroughly, we can recommend that the performance of transportation can take their place in the line of oil cars.

They combine economy and safety, not losing, I may say, a single gallon in carriage.

Yours &c.,
J. H. SMITH,
No. 18 South Eden street.

BALTIMORE, August 10th, 1867.

C. Tiers Myers, Superintendent Eagle Trans. Company.

SIR—It gives me great pleasure in recommending your Rotary Oil Car to transportation, as I do not see at present possibly be any better facility for the transportation of oil than by the Rotary cars.

I have recently received six of your cars from Pittsburgh, and they afford me great satisfaction.

Yours, respectfully,
S. C. HUNT.

The "Marseillaise" Again Played in Paris

A Paris letter to the London *Star* notes among the incidents of the day the reform which the Austrian band has succeeded in effecting in the martial music of France. For the last sixteen years the Parisians have had no other patriot air than "Partant pour la Syrie," but the other evening, at the Cirque de l'Impératrice, the demand for "La Marseillaise" was so pressing, so violent, that the Austrian band, yielding to the shrieks of the people, struck up that splendid, that most warlike of tunes, the melody of which went ringing through the house as a spirit-moving strain, with all its bursts of rich harmony and its mournful wailings. Truly, the enthusiasm of the public was indescribable. The assemblage of people was there exulting in the harmony of that long suppressed song, beating time to its rhythm, and shouting in their inlinearteness of admiration. The correspondent says he could understand now why the present Government dreads allowing this popular and military air being played and sung in the streets of Paris or the towns of France. The effect of it is most stirring and irresistible. I understand also, why, in the Crimea as well as in Italy, why, at Malakoff as well as at Solferino; why, on the battle-field as on the bivouac, during that national tune, this exciting ditty, produced such exultation among the combatants. Of all national songs, of all marching airs, none has a more inspiriting effect than "Ca ira." The sellable,' none is more appropriate to awake ideas of slaughter, of vengeance, of sabre clashing, bullets flying, horsemen charging, and fiddlesticks waiting. And this may, perhaps, explain why most of the papers of the opposition now express the hope that the French authorities, having allowed the Austrian band to play that patriotic tune, the same favor will be granted to all musicians in this country."

Across the Continent.

We learn from a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* that the first "iron horse" has climbed the summit of the Sierra Nevada, and is now on the eastern slope of the mountains, looking down into the great interior basin of the continent. The track is not yet finished over the summit, but it soon will be, and in a few more months the whistle of the locomotive will be heard as regularly, if not as often, in Virginia City as it is to-day in Chicago. The engine which is now over the eastern slope of the mountains was carried over a Reconnoissance aid in the work of construction beyond the summit. Five hundred carpenters are now at work building bridges and trestle work on the eastern slope, and in the course of a month, at most, a regular train will be ready to have overcome its greatest obstacle. Occident and Orient are stretching out their hands towards each other, heaven speed the time when they meet and embrace as brothers.

"OBEAH" IN NEW YORK.—"Obeah" is a kink of witchcraft prevalent in Africa, and introduced into this country and the West Indies by imported slaves. A case of this peculiar superstition has recently occurred in New York, which has occasioned great excitement among the colored people there. A colored coachman wishing to go into the country for a short time, procured a substitute, who was to give up his place on the coachman's return. But on his return the coachman did not seem disposed to vacate the place, and was detected going through a process of incantation and libation over the coachman's bed; on which he kneeled, and poured around in a circle, on and over the bed, a peculiar liquid from a bottle, at the same time muttering to himself. This was understood to be designed and adapted to "root" the old coachman out of his place, and kill him, while it secured the place for the substitute. The coachman died in horror from the scene, entered the arrest of the wizard, and got him bound over to keep the peace. But, nevertheless, the charm is said to have already killed the coachman, will kill all his relatives, unless the charmer himself is taken off. Such is the opinion of the terrified colored people, who call aloud for summary justice on the enchanter.

THE adventures of the Princess Salm-Salm in the terrible drama of Mexico would form a strange chapter in a novel. All your readers may not be aware that she is an American lady. She passed the enemy's lines twice to go from Queretaro to Mexico and return, and twice was she shot at by the Mexican sentinels. Porfiero Diaz had her two days in prison in Guadalcope for having distributed money to the German and Austrian prisoners. She finally obtained a passport, which allowed her to direct her course to the coast, and rather ordered her to abandon the country; but with this same passport she marched to Queretaro and San Luis, during the siege of the former city. She was only accompanied by a Mexican female, her faithful servant. Subsequently, you know she obtained an audience from Juarez and Escobedo, to intercede for the life of Maximilian and her husband. It is said that she is a niece of President Johnson. She will undoubtedly figure in the revolutionary history of Mexico as the sympathizing heroine. As to her husband we have nothing to say, under his actual pressure of circumstances.—*Corres. N. Y. Herald.*

DESCRIBING the gambling "hells" of Saratoga a correspondent of the *World* says: The clocks click, and the cords come out, and the wheel of fortune spins. The gamblers who gamble by rule, prick down the run of their cards on their pasteboard tablets. The youth who "spins for a dyer" are debating each with himself whether he can afford another loss, and calling loudly, for another pile of the ivories, trusting that the luck must turn. But his checks follow their predecessors into the dealer's growing heap, and the unlucky brandies himself and departs, to meditate how he shall pay his bills and get back to begin work again. The stars pale, and the looming outlines of the great hotel stand stark against the white east before the last of the gamesters takes himself away to where a wide-eyed wife awaits him, to toss till the gong sounds, and curse his luck, and mutter, "What a damned fool I was to come to Saratoga." And this is the Saratoga season.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

S. D. HARRIS, editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, says; "I have just made a tour of Kelley's and Put-in-Bay Islands, and the rot among the grapes is discouraging, yet the disease is not half as bad as I saw it there last year, and the vines are set very full of fruit. If the rot does not make much further progress at this time, there will be as much fruit as the vines can well carry in most vineyards."

The stock for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company chartered by the Virginia Legislature at its last session, is receiving subscriptions in the cities along the proposed route. Richmond, exhausted as it is by the war, subscribes $2,000,000. Other towns and counties have subscribed a proportionate amount, and it is not improbable that the work will be commenced in 1868.

The *Methodist* says: "Supposing all the trains worn this summer at the fashionable watering places cut off even with the ankles, how many poor children would they clothe! how much would women rise in the estimation of men!" An innocent exchange remarks: "Suppose your aunt was your uncle—what then?"

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in regard to the resident Chinese of New York, remarks that the whole region in which these Chinese live is a nursery for thieves and brutes, miasmotic to the lungs, and poisonous to every good impulse of the human soul. There is not a lone toor a human body in it that does not need the daily stream of a fire engine.

An Omaha dispatch says: "Information has been received that General Crook, about four weeks ago, came upon a camp of Indians in the Pueblo Mountains and surrounded and killed nearly all of them. Subsequently another camp about eight miles from Fort Warren, was found and served in the same manner. Fifty Indians were killed altogether. The Boyce Indians, from Warm Springs, under Captain Darragie, did the fighting, backed by the United States troops.

In an article published in a late number of the *Massachusetts Teacher*, Dr. Williams, an oculist, of Boston, says that near-sightedness "is rapidly increasing, and is promoted in schools by the requirement of excessive application of the eyes, and use of school books printed with fine and worn type upon thin paper. It is stealthy in its attacks, and once contracted, generally becomes hereditary."

About three thousand visitors who went from Boston to the encampment of the First Brigade in Hull Thursday, were obliged to spend the night in camp. A terrible storm prevailed all night, and there was much suffering among the women and children, who were without shelter.

The Cleveland *Leader* says that Hamilton, Ohio, with a population of only 14,000, makes more malt than any other place in the Union. One of its citizens has drunk an average of twenty-five glasses of lager per day for fifteen years, which was the easier to do as the town has three hundred and twenty-five drinking saloons.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. Crosby, of New Haven, is a genius. He invented the celebrated pin machine which is now turning out millions of those little inconveniences. He is now perfecting a needle machine which turns out perfect needles, sharp point and drilled eye, without touch of human hand save in the tempering. The American Fish-hook Company of New Haven, of which he is Director, has also invented one of his which drops a hundred perfect fish-hooks per minute into a pail at one end from a coil of wire at the other.

—The venerable ex-President Jeremiah Day, D. D., LL. D., whose death was announced in Friday's COMMERCIAL, was in the ninety-fourth year of his age when he died. He was born in New Preston, Ct., in 1773, and graduated at Yale College in 1795 with high honors. In 1798 he accepted a tutorship in Yale College, and three years after ward was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and was ordained as a clergyman. He was appointed President of Yale College in 1816, and held that position until 1846, when he retired on account of ill health. He was the author of several scientific works, and was highly esteemed and venerated. His funeral took place at New Haven on Monday last.

—A Belgian physician of great repute in cases of insanity thinks he can cure the Empress Carlotta. She wept copiously at the sight of her old home and the servants she had known there children and nurses constantly for Maximilian, who, she thinks, died of a fever. The poisoning story is now fully believed. It is said that she was warned by a notice found in her dressing case at Vera Cruz that her life was menaced by the hand of a so-called friend. She nevertheless embarked without showing the slightest outward sign of distrust. She however avoided being alone with at least one member of her suite throughout the voyage. She took nothing beyond the ordinary repasts served on board the ship and one day even refused to eat of a dish of fruit, after first specially prepared for her. It is certain that she mistrusted the persons around her, either from some instinct of her own or by reason of the warnings of the Empress Eugenie, which she neglected. Another statement is that the poisoning was accomplished during her journey to Rome. A second dose was given the night before or the morning of the audience at the Vatican.

—Madame Rambeaux is deeply grieved. She has read in all manner of Paris and London papers the full particulars of the glorious diamonds and other ornaments which she has received from the Emperor and Empress of Russia, but, unfortunately, those newspaper reports are all she has received.

—It is said that the son of the heir of the King of Prussia is receiving, like all his family, a military education. The old King himself is described by a contemporary as having a martial, eagle like face, and when in full uniform, with a towering, beaked helmet on, is the beau ideal of a warrior king. It is represented that he commanded his armies in the decisive battle of Sadowa, and was in the thickest of the fight.

A CANTON will case has just been decided in the London Courts, involving the distribution of a fortune of $2,000,000. This amount was bequeathed by Mrs. Thwaites, a rich widow lady, to two persons, Dr. Smith and Mr. Samuel Smith, in no way related to her in blood. Her natural heirs of course objected to this disposition of such a snug property, and contended the will on the ground of incapacity. They had good reason, for Mrs. Thwaites was as thorough a monomaniac as could be found at large in society. She was under the delusion that she was the Holy Ghost and that Doctor Smith was the Father, and she used to declare that she was above God seven degrees; that she sent the cholera and the influenza through all creation, describing the process by which this was done; that she had gone through the new birth, and that every bone and sinew and drop of blood had been made over. She also believed that she was about to bring forth the Savior of the world, and actually made baby clothes for the expectant visitant. Another delusion was that her drawing-room would be the scene of the final judgment, and she therefore had it elaborately furnished for that occasion at an expense of $75,000, and provided herself with a bridal dress of diamonds for the time when she should sit in judgment on humanity, with Doctor Smith on the one side and Christ on the other. This Dr. Smith seems to have practised upon in the insanity of the woman to the extent which secured himself and his brother a handsome competence—some $10,000 a year—during her life, and caused the production of the will, making them residuary legatees of her immense fortune. Her relations she disliked and summarily consigned to perdition as the children of the devil. So monomaniacal was she that her insanity that it seems strange that the will should have been defended. Of course it was set aside, and her relations proceeded to slice up the two millions, while Dr. Smith loses the plum for which he has been holding open his mouth for the last thirty-five years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOURNING GOODS,

MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
SHEETINGS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS,
MARSEILLES,
LINEN GOODS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
DIAPERING,
LINEN DAMASKS,
DOYLIES,
NAPKINS.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

VINEGAR, VINEGAR.

Pure Cider Vinegar from Economy.

Bollman's Imperial White Wine Vinegar

The best Vinegar in the market for table use and pickling. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE.
346 Liberty street.

A NEW INVENTION.

FULLER & BARNUM'S

Tuck Creaser and Self-Sewer

For Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. All others are infringements and are comparatively worthless. Look out for a man representing himself as our Agent, selling these articles. None are genuine but "Fuller & Barnum's."

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

An Illustrated Journal
FOR
THE PEOPLE.

We will commence Saturday, September 7, 1867, the publication of our handsome Weekly—a paper of sixteen pages of the size and general form of Harper's Weekly. No expense will be spared in making it the best Illustrated Weekly in the country. All the illustrations will be original, and will glow with the skill of our best artists. Some of the most distinguished writers in the country will be employed and engaged to contribute to its columns.

AN SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867, WE WILL DISTRIBUTE HALF A MILLION DOLLARS OF THE PROFITS AMONG OUR PATRONS, FROM OUR SUBSCRIPTION AMOUNTING TO $2,000,000.

ONE SHARE RETURNED TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

One share cash	$20.000
One share cash	10.000
One share cash	5.000
3,477 shares cash from $1 to $5,000	66.000
All other shares amounting to	100.000

A committee of the subscribers to Loring Hall, New York, September 7, 1867, will distribute the shares among the subscribers. The paper will be published in Kelley Weekly and sent to all agents.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

1 copy, 3 months, with 3 numbers of shares	$1.00
1 copy, 6 months, with 6 numbers of shares	2.00
1 copy, 1 year, with 12 numbers of shares	4.00
6 copies, 3 months, with 6 numbers of shares	5.50
All parties acting as agents will receive a liberal pay, and nothing in money for the same, will receive by return mail a package of Sample Numbers, and full particulars. Address

A. A. KELLEY & CO., Publishers,
No. 601 Broadway, New York City.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Wilson's Albany, 75c per 100.
" $3 00 per 1,000.
" $10 00 per 10,000.

Agricultural, Boyden's Prolific and other choice varieties, ready in September. Address
T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
PITTSBURGH P. O.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS

JAMES P. TANNER

NO. 56 WOOD STREET,

Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.

☞ An examination is requested.

BRICK.

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY BRICK COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish BRICK in small or large quantities at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of Twenty-first and Forth streets, and near David Stem's Coal Yard.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

TO IRON MEN.

WANTED—A PARTNER ACQUAINTED WITH THE IRON BUSINESS, having capital, to enter into the business of making Iron in Western Pennsylvania, on the Allegheny river, where there is a large body of very superior ore (Pine Spathic) already developed in part, a large tract of best Coking Coal, some five feet in thickness, with a substantial Iron Railroad, cars, &c., &c., with a substantial Iron Railroad, cars, &c., being running to the river. Only requiring a Smelting Furnace to make it the most paying interest in the State. For further information address, or call on,

WM. HECKLE,
NO. 23 MILK STREET,
Boston, Mass.

THS

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

Notice is hereby given that the License granted to

S. F. LEYDE,

OF ALLEGHENY,

For the use of Rubber as a base for Artificial Teeth, has been revoked. All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase said LEYDE, in the above named right of Dentistry, as in so doing they render themselves equally liable to prosecution for infringements. Any information of Rubber work done by him will be promptly prosecuted.

JOSIAH BACON.
Treasurer Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Co.
Boston, August 16th, 1867. cod

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these

CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
NO. 103 WOOD STREET.

"FULLERTON'S" FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.

We are the AGENTS for the sale of this well known make.

Fullerton's Barred Flannels

SOLD AT MILL PRICE.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
115 WOOD STREET.

D. L. SMITH. A. S. SEATON. G. G. SEATON.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,
LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 944, Pittsburgh.

Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

DRY LUMBER.

Dry Flooring and Common Boards,
18 inch SHAVED SHINGLES, extra article;
18 foot BOARDS, and all kinds of Lumber, at
C. C. BOYLE & CO'S.,
FTU Above Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

PERSONAL.

A SUPERINTENDENT WANTED—To purchase one-third interest in a large Rolling Mill in a Western city. First-class establishment, complete, and now in full operation—having a large trade and doing a successful business; salary large. To a practical manager, with some means, a connection with responsible partners is presented that will enable him to clear the interest in one year. For particulars apply to JACOB WEAVER, Jr., & CO., No. 18 St. Clair street.

NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1867.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the PHILLIPS OIL COMPANY, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 302 Walnut street, on TUESDAY, September 3d, at 12 o'clock.
H. GRAMBO, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Free Railroad Convention called at the Board of Trade Rooms, Pittsburgh, August 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., has been postponed until

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th,

at the same time and place. By order of the
COMMITTEE.

PITTSBURGH, August 23th, 1867.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, VISITORS during this and other seasons to Fayette Springs, and aware of its desirability as a place of Summer resort; considering the very liberal offer of Hon. Andrew Stewart to donate the site and buildings to a bona fide Association, for restoring it suitably for the ample accommodation of the public—hereby call a meeting of all parties who may feel an interest in this matter, to be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., to inaugurate measures for making Mr. Stewart's proposition available.

We should be glad to meet parties from all points reached by this notice. Mr. Stewart has signified his intention of being present, when he will re-state and confirm his proposition to the meeting by an agreement with such Trustees as may be selected to hold the premises until the conditions of the gift are fulfilled.

Wm. C. Duncan,	Edward Gregg,
J. J. Gillespie,	J. P. Tanner,
J. W. Snowdon,	James Dodson,
Hon. McD. Clerkin,	John T. Shaw,
John Fleming,	H. W. Sackett,
Geo. I. Dall,	Wm. G. Johnson & Co.,
Fr. Rahm,	Hart, Caughey & Co.,
Wm. O. Hughard,	J. F. Shaw & Co.,
Geo. H. Holtzman,	Robt. D. Thompson.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway,
New York, July 11th, 1867.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following Dividends were declared:

1. A Scrip Dividend of thirty-three and one-third per cent. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business, for which scrip will be issued to them on the 20th of September for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled.
2. An Interest Dividend of Six per cent., in cash, on the outstanding Scrip of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, payable 20th September next. 3. A Redemption Dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in 1861, with Six per cent. Interest thereon, payable on the 5th day of August next. 4. A semi-annual Cash Dividend of seven per cent., payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 1st of October next, amounting to $91,273,711 75. Policy holders in Pittsburgh and vicinity will receive their dividends from the Local Agency at PITTSBURGH.
Agent Continental Insurance Company, 37 Fifth street.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH STEAM BRICK COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, Penn's Passage, on the cor

e Daily Commercial

SEA MUSIC.

The gray receding sea,
shows the bright and tolling shore
soaking in untold melody.
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished times,
now the glad earth's primeval morn,
are heard the grand unwasting chimes.
Momently are new-born.

Like as in cloistered pines,
ish bursts of massive sound upwells,
ranging along dim lighted aisles
With spirit trancing spell.

So on the surf white strand,
hants of deep peal the sea words raise,
the voices from a viewless land,
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times, in thunder notes,
ne blooming billows shoreward surge;
by times, a silver laugh infloats:
By times, a low soft dirge.

Souls more ennobled grow,
hating the wordless anthem wise;
records are drowned in the great flow
Of Nature's harmonies.

Man change, and cease to be,
And empires rise and grow and fade;
But the weird music of the sea
Lives, and outlives them all.

That mystic song shall last
Till Time itself no more shall be;
Till seas and shores away have passed,
Lost in eternity.

Home the Spiritualist.

Paris letter says: According to present appances there would seem to be a chance of orld's being treated, ere long, to a lawsuit like of which has probably never been seen. readers, no doubt, have not forgotten the ge stroke of fortune by which Mr. Daniel e, so well known to fame for his claims as ilium," was suddenly adopted and enriched wealthy old Englishwoman, a widow ed Lyon, who gave him £30,000 down, s him take her name, and presented him to awyers, bankers, and acquaintances as her ted son. The sum first given to Mr. by Mrs. Lyon, and a second sum which gave to him shortly afterwads, were part sum of £90,000, in consols, which result- rom the accumulating interest, during over a century, of a sum of money posed by her before she married, and h her husband had always declared to be own particular property. It seems that Mrs. , being an illegitimate child, had always treated coldly, and even unkindly, by her band's family, who, rich and proud, resent- what they considered a *mesalliance*. The lady, therefore, openly declared her intenof leaving all her large fortune, including at £900,000 that had been bequeathed to her onditionally by her husband, to her adopted But this intention seems to have been bated by Mr. Home's friends, who counselled strongly to leave to her husband's family portion of the property which she had reed from him, and to let whatever provision felt inclined to make for her adopted son be in exclusively from the property that had s hers before her marriage. Mrs. Lyon, in sing her sudden gift to Mr. Home, whom had only once seen, and who was made ill he suddenness of the change thus operated his position, stated to him, and to all about , that her deceased husband had eared to her, and had told her f he wished her to adopt Mr. Home, to give a handsome income, and to regard him in respects as her son, the support and comion of her old age. Mrs. Lyon, it should stated, has long claimed to be a "medium" taken an active part in the so-called spiritmovement of the day. But though thus ting herself to be *en rapport* with the inible world, she frequently avails herself of aid of other "mediums," and thus has de the acquaintance of a young girl who notly professes to be in communication with ood spirits," but declares Mr. Lyon (as he been called for a year past) to be in comication with "dead" ones. Mr. Home's ith being exceedingly delicate, his adopted ther took him, a few months ago, to the st of Devonshire, for change of air; attended to devote herself to him with at affection, and wrote to him, whenever she left him, the most affectionletters. About six weeks ago, urged the step by the representations of the young d referred to, Mrs. Lyon suddenly informed adopted son that she cast him off, and must e her money back; that the "spirit" which d caused her to adopt him was "a lying rit" whom he had sent to deceive her with semblance of her husband; and immediately wards caused him to be arrested and thrown o prison on a charge of being about to leave gland with money fraudulently obtained from . Mr. Home's friends, informed of what d taken place, liberated him on bail, and he s removed, more dead than alive, to the house one of them, where he has been nursed and ctored, and where he still remains.

Mrs. Lyon's bestowments on Mr. Home hav- been *bona fide* gifts, it appears that unless e latter voluntarily gives them back to her e can only act against him by throwing the ole affair into Chancery, and proving that e has been the victim of fraud and "collusion;" and as Mr. Home is understood to re- se to relinquish these gifts—as such a relinishment, say his legal advisers, would be uivalent to an admission of the justice of her arges against his friends as well as against mself—this curious affair may possibly be ought before the world by a regular legal pro- edure, in which case it is said here, by parties ll informed of what is going on in London, at such an array of "respectabilities" will obably come forward to declare their convic- n of the reality of the "phenomena" which ould form the most prominent feature of the se as will suffice to place the expected law- it in the front rank of "causes *celebres*."

The Frozen Well" of Vermont.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin *State Journal*, writing from Sudbury, Vermont, August th, thus describes a visit to the celebrated osen well in that vicinity: "We had gone rough the valley, and a mile beyond, going outh, when, at the forks of the road, my comnion spoke, "Would you like to see the ozen well?" "Yes." So he turns to the left our intended route and pulls up a few hundred yards beyond, where a party of men are work under the direction of Mr. Sawyier, of oston. He has been sent here by the Boston ociety of Natural History, to investigate the ystery of the "Frozen Well" and which he is not as yet discovered. Some years ago me curious or wise men of Boston raised $800 nd put Prof. Jackson up to solve the mystery. became one fine day, looked down the well, w the ice in it in mid-summer, drank the old water, looked wise and puzzled, went ome and wrote a report that in his opinion an eteor had been hurled there in the drift period. Good and wise—but people laughed about , and some were so mean as to talk about the rice paid. Mr. Sawyier has dug two new ells, each forty or fifty feet from the old well, nd finds no ice, or unusual appearance. The ells are sunk through coarse gravel and ones. The Frozen Well is about thirty feet eep. In winter the ice forms over the water ight to ten inches in thickness, and ice reains in the well all summer. Holding a ooking-glass so as to intercept the rays of the sun n the water in the well I saw a rim of ice adering to the stones at the surface of the water. drank the water, which is pure and ice cold. Mr. Sawyier has solved the mystery he did ot tell us. It is a very strange and curious hing and has excited much inquiry, but the "Frozen Well" is cold and unexplained. Mr. awyier is a learned and perseverING gentleman, and I hope he may be able to throw some ight on the subject, but I doubt it.

The Baby.

Who knows not the beautiful group of babe nd mother sacred in nature, now sacred also n the religious associations of half the globe? Welcome to the parents is the puny struggler; strong in his weakness, his little arms morre irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles n manhood had not. The small despot asks o little that all nature and reason are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. All day between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon-house, sputters and spurns, and puts on his face of importance; and when he fasts, the little Pharisee falls not to sound his trumpet before him. Out of blocks, thrond-spools, cards and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Palladio. With an acoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound But chiefly, like his fellow countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation. Mistrusting the cunning of his small legs, he wishes to ride on the necks and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand—no seniority of age, no gravity of character; uncles, aunts, cousins, grandsires, granddames,—all fall an easy prey; he conforms to nobody, all conform to him; all caper and make mouths, and babble and chirrup to him. On the strongest shoulder he rides, and pulls the hair of laurelled heads.—*R. W. Emerson.*

The Old Arm Chair.

The American rocking chair is philosophically an abomination, but certainly a comfortable thing to "have in the house." Here is what Rev. H. W. Beecher says about it:

But if you once sit down in it the illusory notion of luxury vanished. It was wooden throughout. Only if some one was sick in the house was there a cushion in it. Its joints by long use had formed a complaining habit, and you might in any part of the house know whether the rocking chair was in active use. We are obliged to say that it was a treacherous chair. The rockers had been curved to such lines, that if you ventured beyond a very gentle motion the chair would give a backward lurch, as if going over, and there are few things more unsatisfactory to a sober-minded person, careful of appearances, than to be carried overbackward in the midst of a quiet conversation. It is true that the chair never did go over. The shape of the rocker was such, that when the victim had spread his arms and thrust his legs into the air, in an involuntary effort at equilibrium, the chair set itself firmly, as if it had been blocked, returning again to its normal state only upon a violent effort of the occupant. The neighbors were aware of this propensity and avoided the chair. Strangers usually had an experience with it. The good doctor, or his wife, for the hundredth time, reassuring them, "don't be alarmed. It won't go over. I never knew anybody to fall!"

Mr. Dotar, the agent of Mr. Dickens, arrived in the Javalast week, and is now in New York. He comes to prepare the way for a course of readings, by Mr. Charles Dickens in our principal cities. Mr. Dolby will look over the ground carefully, and if it appears that the enterprise will be attended with success or profit, he will so report to Mr. Dickens, and that distinguished novelist will visit this country and give readings from his own works.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ATROPHY—Discarding the effete theory adopted by the modern paracelsi in the treatment of the gradual decay or wasting of the human body, Holloway's medicine sets on the direct cause of the disease—the blood. They purify and enrich it—they stimulate and invigorate the exhausted system, by giving life to each tissue, strength to the muscle, energy to the invalid, elasticity to the spirits, and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. Sold by all druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM SILVER CO.

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I. TUF

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. B. HANN.....STAGE MANAGER.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, will be presented, first time at the Opera House, the great London sensation play in three acts, entitled

LOST IN LONDON.

In preparation, WAITING FOR THE VERDICT and EAST LYNNE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY—for children and families. Admission 25 cents.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.
AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

BRUSSELS CARPETS
REDUCED 25 CTS. PER YARD.

Good White and Red Checked
CHINA MATTING,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS PER YARD

Heavy Reduction in
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Large Stock of New Goods just opened at Still Lower Prices.
WHITE CHECKED and FANCY
MATTINGS,
AT NEW YORK COST PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN
Ingrain and Common
CARPETS.
Velvets, Brussels, Three Plies, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., at a great Decline in Price.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Street.

PRICES REDUCED
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
Rugs and Mats,
Stair Rods, &c.

In view of buying our FALL GOODS, we offer our stock at prices to suit the CLOSEST BUYERS. Those needing goods in our line cannot afford to pass us by.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
NO. 21 FIFTH STREET,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

REMOVAL
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No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patterns
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

REYMER & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE
French & American Confectionary,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruit,
NUTS, SPICES,
Refined Sugars, &c., &c.
A full and complete assortment always in store and offered at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BOTTLED ALES,
KENNETT, WINTERTON,
And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by
J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,
No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF
LOTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY
34 Desirable Building Lots,
Adjoining the Allegheny Observatory, and fronting on the Perrysville Plankroad and Observatory Avenue, and opposite the residence of Washington M'Clintock, Esq. Each Lot is 25 by 136 feet.

These Lots are very desirable on account of location, easy of access, and beauty of scenery, being only twenty minutes' walk from the Suspension Bridge. The best spring water can be obtained from six to twenty feet. They will be offered for sale at Public Auction on the premises, on

THURSDAY, AUG. 29TH, AT 3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in one and two years with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of DILWORTH, GREGG & CO., No. 97 Wood street, or of
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.
No. 102 Fourth street.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSTON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

BANK, GAS, AND BRIDGE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, August 27, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
50 shares Union City National Bank;
5 shares German National Bank;
15 shares Allegheny National Bank;
12 shares Pittsburgh Gas Company;
10 shares Allegheny Suspension Bridge,
By M'ILVAINE & CO., Auct.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.
July 1st, 1867. JOHN D. BAILEY.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
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Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.
REAL ESTATE,
Bought and Sold,
Titles Examined by competent Attorney,
Conveyances Made.
The care of Property assumed, including Insuring, Repairing, Payment of Taxes, Securing or Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE
On Life or Property obtained in the safest companies.
ALL BUSINESS WILL BE DONE BY ME STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, WITH NO OTHER INTEREST BUT THAT OF SAFELY EMPLOYING MY TIME.
A residence in Pittsburgh of over 21 years, during most of which time I have had active intercourse with business circles, gives me extraordinary facilities for the transaction of a general brokerage business.
I feel warranted in referring to the Business Community of Pittsburgh generally, as to my reliability and qualifications in the lines I propose to operate in.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
76 FIFTH STREET,
(Commercial Building), Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Particular attention given to filling orders for FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL AND SLACK.
In connection with our Bituminous Coal Business we have added to it the sale of a SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF ANTHRACITE COAL, being a mixture of the Penna. & Ohio Anthracite Coal Company in this place for the sale of their Coal. Orders left at or of the above Coals left at our Office, 957 LIBERTY STREET, or sent through the Postoffice, will receive prompt attention.

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nos P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

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CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELLKARD,
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RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
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We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law
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Wholesale and Retail
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$1,000. REWARD. $1,000.
DR. MISHLER
IS WILLING TO PAY
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To the Proprietor of any medicine who can show that his compound has performed greater cures than
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Blood Purifyer.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the unrivalled Stomachic.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, the great Household Remedy.
These justly popular and highly MEDICATED BITTERS are guaranteed to be all INFALLIBLE AND CERTAIN CURE for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or derangements of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. This is the only truly medicated compound now offered to the public in the shape of Bitters.
Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

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Branch House, 26 Market Street,
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THE BEST SHOT GUN.
ROPER'S AMERICAN BREECH-LOADER,
Firing four shots in two seconds, using common ammunition, manufactured by "Roper Repeating Rifle Co.," Amherst, Mass. Send for circular. oct

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
Five Cases Good Prints,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Fine Wide Bleached Muslin,
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WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
Three Cases New Cassimeres,
ALL WOOL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
PLAIN ELANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS, &c.,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS,
AND COVERLETS,
A GOOD STOCK AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal st., Allegheny City.
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS'
A FULL LINE AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES.
REAL LACES, &c.,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.

CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.
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HARDWARE.

P. H. LAUFMAN.....WM. LAUFMAN.
P. H. LAUFMAN & BRO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
Hardware,
Fine Cutlery, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, Farming and Gardening Implements, Machine Tools, Steel, Cabinet Makers' Material, Household Conveniences in great variety, Heavy Hardware.
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
82 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES,
A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,
PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,
56 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
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ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND
DOMESTIC SEGARS,
Manufactured from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Seed Leaf, on consignment, will be sold at prices ranging from Eight to Fifteen Dollars per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

DRY GOODS.

THE LARGEST
Trimming & Notion House
IN THE WEST.
NEW GOODS,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN HOUSES.
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES.
WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
WOOLEN GOODS.
HOOP AND BALMORAL SKIRTS.
FURNISHING GOODS.
PAPER COLLARS.
FLANNELS, YARNS AND WORSTEDS.
☞ BUYERS will find it to their interest to call and look through our stock, at
Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS.
Brown Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
STRIPES, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS,
AND
DRESS GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 Wood Street.

AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.,
Can be found an entirely fresh stock of all the best brands of every thing in the
Dry Goods Line,
AND AT THE
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
4-4 Penn Mill Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Pittsburgh Family Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Juniata B, Brown Sheeting;
4-4 Oella Brown Sheeting.
TICKINGS,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Checks, &c.
A fine assortment of S. Bradley & Son's, and other celebrated makes of
Barred Country Flannels.
PENN MILL CARPET CHAIN, all colors.
SEAMLESS BAGS AND COTTON BATTING, at Mill Prices.

JUST OPENED;
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
19 FIFTH STREET,
RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF
Bead Gimps and Fringes,
A NEW LOT VERY CHEAP OF
MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER. ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS—new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS—new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS—new shape.
We have just opened a superior lot of
LADIES' PROMENADE SATCHELS AND GENT'S TRAVELING BAGS,
Of the best quality and most popular styles.
We invite special attention to our new lot of
ENGLISH COTTON HOSIERY AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH MADE GLOVES.
THE "STAR SHIRT,"
And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, AT LOW PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
CALCINED PLASTER.
TYRONE WHITE LIME.
CHESTER VALLEY WHITE LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
FIRE TILE, for Furnaces, Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c. All sizes and patterns.
CHIMNEY TOPS, DRAIN and WATER PIPES.
STONE HEARTHS, 1-2 to 4 inches thick.
ALSO,
ENCAUSTIC TILE, plain and inlaid, every pattern for Floors, Halls, Vestibules, Hearths, &c.
MARBLE AND SLATE TILE.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS furnished at lowest New York prices.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
167 FIRST STREET
Opposite Monongahela House.

FRUIT JARS, FRUIT JARS.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
DALBEY AND LYMAN SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.
Also, JARS FOR CORKS, and having a heavy stock on hand are prepared to fill all orders promptly, and call the attention of dealers and consumers to these facts.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Office 18 and 20 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Our Dalbey Jar, for cheapness, simplicity and reliability, surpasses all others in the market.

HORSES,
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Of the very best for Hire, at
HOWARD'S LIVERY STABLE,
First street, near Monongahela House.
☞ Great attention paid to buying and selling Horses. Horses sold on Liberty.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
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Directly opposite the old stand.
BARRY & BROTHER,
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PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

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PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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THE
GROVER & BAKER
Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 103 FIFTH STREET.

IN STORE,
75 BBLS. NEW POTATOES.
STURGEON BROS.,
303 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 130 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 19 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale; 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. 13 tons for sale by
H. RIDDLE,
No. 154 Liberty street.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, all by patenting such, you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, s. 505 FIFTH STREET. TUF

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
Pan Handle Route.

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after Sunday, August 4th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.
THROUGH TRAINS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	2:05 a. m.	9:40 a. m.
Arrive	10:50 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
	2:20 p. m.	10:05 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave	6:10 a m	11:05 a m 3:25 p m 5:05 p m
Arrive	8:30 a m	9:35 a m 2:15 p m 6:35 p m

Church Train leaves Sundays at 12:35 p. m.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7 hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and notice on Office window *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCUD, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York,
VIA HARRISBURG, READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 a. m., 3:30 and 10:15 p. m. On Sundays 11:00 a. m.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH, 1867.
Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. W.,
AND
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	3:00 a m	Chicago Exp.	3:30 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:00 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:30 a m
Erie & Y'gs Ex.	6:00 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:45 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail.	6:15 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:45 a m
Chicago Mail.	6:15 a m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	3:30 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:30 a m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	3:30 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:00 p m	Erie & Y'gs Ex.	9:30 p m
Chicago Ex.	4:15 p m	Chicago Ex.	9:30 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:35 p m	Wheeling Ex.	9:30 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Br'ch Acc.	8:45 a m	N. Br'ch Acc.	6:50 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:00 a m	N. Br'ch Acc.	8:35 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:40 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:10 a m
Wellsville Ac.	1:40 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:00 a m
Wells' & N. C. Ac.	3:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	4:50 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:05 p m
N. Br'ch Acc.	5:20 p m	N. Br'ch Acc.	4:30 p m
N. Br'ch Ac.	6:15 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:10 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:30 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:00 p m

☞ 10:45 p. m., Chicago Express arrives daily
☞ 4:15 p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express to and from Brownsville	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.	6:15 p m	8:30 a m
Brownsville Accom.	11:00 a m	6:50 a m
Second "	10:00 p m	8:45 a m
Freight	4:10 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. W. KING, Agent.
mh18 W. R. STOUT, Supt.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

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jy28-1y

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

UNITED STATES COURT.

LYCOMING COUNTY LIQUOR CASE.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Conclusion of the Defense—The Remarks of the District Attorney—Serious Charges against the Collector of the Eighteenth District.

The United States District Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the trial of the Lycoming county liquor case was resumed.

Mr. Bailey offered a deposition from John R. Campbell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 18th District, concluding as follows:

"An application was made to me on behalf of Mr. Rank to allow him to run his distillery for a short time, pending the appointment of an inspector. Mr. Mackey received the appointment as inspector of that distillery, and before receiving his appointment to act as inspector, I placed the general inspector of the district, S. F. Green, in possession of the distillery of Jesse B. Rank until the appointment of Mackey was received, which was a few days after. Mr. Green remained in charge of the distillery until the appointment was received."

Cross examined by Mr. W. D. Moore, Esq., for the United States: "I am not able to say whether Mr. Green remained at the distillery all the time during the pending of the appointment of Mr. Mackey, but I know he went there frequently. I do not know how much whisky was in the distillery at the time I released it. I think there was some whisky in it. The duties of the office were principally performed by my deputy and clerk."

Thomas Fowler was recalled and said the making of a small mash was considered preferable in the distillery at that time; rather make two small mashes than one large one; did not tell Mr. Horn that I had made two mashes during the week he was gone.

On the cross-examination witness said that the most of that week was occupied in repairing; did not put through a hundred bushels per day during last winter; fifty bushels were the most; do not think a hundred bushels could be made in a day in the condition that the establishment was in.

Robert Kleckner, sworn—Was subpœnaed by the Government; have been working in the distillery at Montgomery's since on and off since it was built; distilled last winter at a still house about a mile and a quarter from the station; Rank wanted me to go and fix up the distillery last winter; Barber & Montgomery owned the property; went there the 9th week in January, on Tuesday, 8th; remained there until the following Saturday, excepting one day; the force pump was the only thing about the pipes needed fixing; the distillery was not in good order for running; the distillery was idle on Tuesday; went there Tuesday morning to see the force pump in the distillery removed; was, I think, on the Friday following; did not assist in removing the barrels; Mr. Horn was not doing much of anything that day; there was nothing in the mash; and could not put it through that day; would swear to that; could not get around the cistern to see what was in.

Lewis Koch sworn—Reside at Montgomery station; have been there; was there eleven years old; was born three miles from there; have worked at the distillery; went there on the 7th of January and staid until about the time they quit work; assisted Mr. Horn; helped to weigh mashes all the time I was there; never saw "chop" put into the box without weighing; think they did not average a mash a day; the whisky tub was under the pump; think Mr. Mackey had charge of the pump in the whisky tub, through whisky was pumped out in less than a week after I went there; do not think the cistern was open.

On the cross-examination witness said he thought the cistern might hold more than ten barrels; though that twenty bushels were in a mash; did not know that there were any fifty bushel mashes; did not think any of that size were made.

Christopher Derr was the next witness sworn —Resides in Washingtonville, Montour county; was in the employ of Barber and Henderson and left their employ before the first of January and went to Washingtonville; was sent by Minglss, who owned the property, to Montgomery Station after malt, which I obtained from Jesse Rank; Mr. Barber wanted me to stay and haul some whisky; went one day to Montgomery's barn of Mr. Mingles after the whisky; had four whisky belonging to Barber and Henderson some weeks before there; the whisky was inspected; went over to the barn; took out the barrels and put it in new ones; hauled it over and put it in Barber and Henderson's warehouse at Montgomery's Station; think there were either thirty-five or forty barrels; helped it in the porch and then into the warehouse; this was the first week in January; there was at this time only one partition across the warehouse.

Cross-examination—Mr. Mingles did run the distillery at Washingtonville, but does not now; this barn was about one mile from the station; the barrels across the river on the sleds; I think there were six loads and six barrels at a load; there was an inspection mark, I think Green's, on the barrels; think the house and barn of Mingles' were not in Lycoming county; think Green's jurisdiction extended there; there was no inspection mark on the new barrels; left the old barrels where I found them; saw whisky there I think from three to five weeks before; did not notice it particularly; it looked like the same whisky.

Samuel Bartell was recalled and said he was agent for two railroad companies. Mr. Horne said to me that he could not make much whisky as everything was out of order. Barber and Henderson were engaged in the rectifying business and speculated in whisky in my barn for Robert Montgomery sold the distillery to R. Montgomery & Co.

John Barber, sworn—Am a brother of Phineas Barber; was subpœnaed by the Government; have always understood that Montgomery and Barber run the distillery; this firm was engaged in the rectifying business and manufactured cigars; the whisky in my barn for two years until the harvest just past; told them to move it; they have had considerable whisky there.

On the cross-examination witness said he did not know how many barrels there were altogether.

This closed the testimony and Mr. Bailey addressed the jury on the part of the defense.

REMARKS OF MR. BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey congratulated the jury upon the approaching termination of the case. He thought two establishments had been tried—Rank's distillery and Barber & Henderson's rectifying house; he desired to call the attention of the jury to the alleged association of all these parties in business, and from the testimony it did not seem to him that they were all in company. It was argued that the distillery was not in a condition to be run, and repairs were necessary.

The Judge said he thought it proper that Mr. Carnahan should state what he alleged under the libel. It was alleged in the libel that 11,000 gallons had been taken away with intent to defraud.

Mr. Carnahan said that if even a hundred gallons were shown to have been fraudulently made the allegations of the libel would be sustained.

Mr. Bailey said it was not alleged in the libel that Barber & Henderson, and Jesse R. Rank were the same company. This matter was introduced in order to raise as much of a cloud about the distillery, and create an idea of fraud in the minds of the jury. The distillery was the only matter under consideration. Barber, Rank and the other parties had not been put upon the stand, as he did not think it a good plan to put witnesses interested in the case upon the stand. Such, he understood, had been made upon the stand in the last two cases that had been on trial on this account. The defense in this case wanted it to go to the jury on disinterested testimony. The evidence was reviewed at some length, and it was claimed from the circumstances of the case that no frauds were intended on the part of the defendant. It was shown by the testimony that sixteen hundred and thirty-nine barrels were manufactured, of which seven hundred and fifty-two were inspected and paid for, the remainder had been previously inspected.

Mr. Bailey spoke two hours and a half, and was followed by Mr. Carnahan, the District Attorney.

ARGUMENT OF MR. CARNAHAN.

Mr. Carnahan said the case had occupied considerable time, and many minute descriptions had been given in the evidence. The witnesses for the Government had been to some extent unwilling ones. If the distillery was really carried on with the intention to defraud, the proprietors would be likely to employ such persons as would be in a measure devoted to their interests, only one or two witnesses had come before the jury with an apparent intention of unraveling the transactions at the distillery. No irrelevant evidence had been introduced upon the part of the prosecution; the evidence all had a direct bearing upon the question under consideration. It would appear from the evidence that the distillers had not complied with the law in giving only $5,000 bond, when the amount should have been $20,000; two receiving cisterns had not been made as required by law, and he also claimed that the parties had nothing like a bonded warehouse. Was the frame bonded up building they had used a bonded warehouse? It was not such a one as was contemplated in the law on that subject. The nature and purposes of a bonded warehouse were explained, and it was claimed that the owners of this distillery had never had anybody, because it was never approved. The whole business of the distillery had been carried on in a fraudulent manner. They commenced on the 25th of December and run this distillery, or as they say, were trying to run it until the 31st of January when it was seized. They failed under section thirty-one of the act to report to the Assessor of Internal Revenue as prescribed by law. The Assessor had testified that these parties had made only five reports during the entire time, when they should have made six reports.

STATEMENT IN REFERENCE TO MR. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Carnahan also referred to the Revenue Collector in that district as follows:

There is one queer fact in the case that deserves the attention of the jury. I do not wish to assail the reputation of any man, but the facts in this case must be commented on no matter whether they appear to be against Collector Campbell or not. Mr. Linton came out about the 15th of February to make an investigation, and according to his evidence visited Mr. Campbell and could get no information; no evidence could be obtained that any tax had been paid. After asking that a list of the distillers should be mailed him he went to Philadelphia and the list was mailed him, the letter being dated the 16th of February, and in that list this distillery was marked in red ink "not running." It does not say as it does of one on another page, marked also with red ink, "preparing to run." It is a queer fact when contrasted with the testimony given in this case, the office books of the collector showed that no tax was paid, and his books showed to the officer of the Government (Mr. Linton) that the distillery was not running. It appears that a book was produced by Mr. Green and away down below the usual line of writing we find entered upon the 15th of February a memorandum and on the next page an entry, and according to the testimony of that witness that entry was not made until the 16th; although he was the receiving clerk, he never saw a dollar of the money, and yet Campbell told him he got a draft on the 15th—a fabrication for that—that an entry should be made in a suspicious place under such circumstances. This fact, taken with others in reference to this collector, deserves your attention and investigation. He released the distillery on one occasion twelve weeks after it was seized, without having authority to do so, and was told to seize it again, and did this upon threats that his official bonds would be held as security for any loss that might occur. We have some evidence in reference to these matters, and if it bears against Collector Campbell and Dr. Green, it is nevertheless your duty to consider it.

Three o'clock having arrived, Judge McCandless directed Mr. Carnahan to conclude his argument in the morning, and the Court adjourned. The case will probably be submitted to the jury to-day.

The City Councils.

A stated meeting of the Select and Common Councils was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Barnhill, Boggs, Brush, Cousin, Ford, Hare, Hemphill, House, McQuewan, McClelland, McGowan, O'Neill, Reed, Robb, Rebman, Roberts, Siebert, Sloan, Torley, Tomlinson, Verner, Welsh and President Steel.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

Mr. McQuewan presented a communication from the City Controller, embracing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate on the Treasurer in favor of *Daily Post* for $2 75, and PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL for $29 90, for publishing ordinances, &c., in favor of Government Committee, and charge the same to Appropriation No. 2; H. J. Booth for $19 38, Bryan & McCabe for $439 29, Hastings and O'Neal for $185 50, Hunt & Miner for $4 00, and charge the same to Appropriation No. 10.

The communication was accepted, and the resolution referred to Finance Committee.

PUBLIC GAS LAMPS.

Mr. Torley presented petitions for the erection of public gas lamps on the northwest corner of Seventh street and Cherry alley, and on the corner of Chatham street and Clay alley. Read and referred to the Committee on Gas.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

Mr. Weldon presented a petition, signed by the property holders of Wood street, between Fifth and Water streets, asking that the Nicolson pavement be placed on said street, between the Nicolson pavement and the cobble stone pavement to be paid by the property holders. Read and referred to Street Committee with power to act.

WIDENING OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. Hare presented a petition from property holders, asking that Diamond alley, from the west side of the Diamond to Liberty street, be opened to a width of thirty feet. The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

STREET AWNINGS.

Mr. Cousins presented an ordinance regulating the erection and construction of awnings. The rules were suspended, when the ordinance was read three times and finally passed.

WATER PIPE.

Mr. Barnhill presented a petition asking for the placing of water pipe on Basin alley. Read and referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Ford offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Water to lay an eight-inch water pipe on Wood street, in place of the pipe now in use. Referred to the Water Committee, with power to act.

IMPROVEMENT OF DIAMOND ALLEY.

Mr. Cousins presented a remonstrance from citizens residing on Diamond alley, against setting the curb and paving said alley at present.

Mr. Weldon presented a petition, numerously signed, asking Councils to proceed with the work at once, as the improvement was greatly needed.

Considerable discussion ensued, when the matter was finally referred to the Committee on Streets.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Brush presented a petition for the grading and paving of Cherry alley, between Clarke and Decatur streets. Read and referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Ford offered an ordinance granting permits and regulating the opening and repairing of streets, which was read three times and finally passed.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Reed presented a petition from Mr. J. J. Gillespie, President of the Fort Pitt Coal Company, asking permission to change the location of a switch on 9th street. Referred to Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. Hare presented a petition from Mr. Charles Hays, asking that a water pipe be laid on Diamond alley, from Wood to Decatur street, in order to supply the buildings now in course of erection with water. Read and referred to Committee on Water.

Mr. Ford offered a resolution authorizing the erection of a fire plug on Penn street, in front of the Independence Engine House. Referred to Committee on Water.

THE RESCUE FIRE COMPANY.

Mr. Roberts, a petition from citizens of the Eighth ward, asking that an appropriation be made for the erection of an engine building for the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company. Read and referred to Committee on City Property.

Mr. Tomlinson offered a resolution directing that a warrant be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of Weldon & Kelly, for $246 13, in payment for the construction of a water closet in city building, and charge Contingent Fund. The resolution was read three times and finally passed.

CONDITION OF MARKET HOUSES.

Mr. Hare desired to call attention to the fact that a quantity of garbage had accumulated around the market houses, which emitted a very disagreeable odor. He did not desire to cast any reflection on the Market Committee, but hoped measures would be taken to abate the nuisance at once.

On motion adjourned.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Crawford, Dickson, Gallaher, Leow, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Tanner, Thompson, White and McAuley, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McEwen presented a petition from Thomas Martin, of the Seventh ward, asking for compensation for ground taken from his lot for the purpose of widening Bedford street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Morrow presented a bill of Jarvis, Hallpin & Co., for gas fitting at the Allegheny Engine House, amounting to $117 37, accompanied by a resolution authorizing its payment. Read three times and passed.

Also a petition of Captain Vandergrift, of the steamer Argosa, asking for remuneration for goods damaged on the wharf by the overflow of water from Wood street. Referred to the City Solicitor.

Also, a petition from the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, asking permission to build a frame house in which to keep their apparatus, accompanied by a resolution granting the privilege. Petition received and resolution adopted.

TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATION.

The following resolution, adopted in C. C. at the last meeting, was then taken up and concurred in:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to transfer six thousand dollars from appropriation No. 18 to appropriation No. 10.

The action in C. C. at a previous meeting, in a petition from the citizens of the Sixth ward for a sewer on Federal street, was concurred in.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A petition for a sewer on Washington street, at a previous meeting of C. C. referred to Street Committee, was read and concurred in.

A petition for the grading and paving of Allegheny street was referred to the Street Committee.

The petition of Hugh M. Bole in relation to nuisance on wharf, acted on in C. C. at a previous meeting, was referred to the Street Committee.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A communication from the Board of Health, asking for an additional appropriation of one thousand five hundred dollars, which, in C. C. at a previous meeting, was referred to the Finance Committee with power to act, was then taken up and a motion to non-concur made.

Mr. Leow was opposed to any further appropriation, and thought the money was uselessly expended in some cases.

Mr. Tanner favored the appropriation, and thought it should be referred to the committee. The President of the Board of Health he said, would not ask more than was necessary for the health interests of the city.

Mr. Morrow favored the transfer of the $1,000 appropriation for use of the Sanitary Committee for the Board of Health, as that Committee had done nothing, and there was no prospect of them doing anything.

Mr. Leow moved the amount be made $500 and as so amended, the reference to Finance Committee with power to act, was concurred in.

STATE FAIR.

The communication from the managers of the State Fair, asking for a supply of water, was read, and the action of C. C. to refer to Water Committee with power to grant privilege, concurred in.

The action of C. C. on petition asking Council to take action to prevent the placing of dirt and rubbish on Bluff street, referred to Street Committee, was concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the payment of $800 to Edmond Allen, for the Market street sewer, was next taken up, and the action of the C. C. referring it to the Street Committee was concurred in.

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The report of the Street Committee on the Nicolson pavement was received, and the action of C. C. concurred in.

The resolution from the C. C., granting property holders the privilege to lay the Nicolson pavement, at their own expense, and providing that the city would, when two consecutive blocks were laid, lay the same between the two, was then taken up.

Mr. Morrow, thought that the Councils should not be hasty in adopting the Nicolson pavement. He was opposed to it and thought the cobble stone pavement preferable.

Several motions which were all out of order, were voted on and lost, and the matter was referred to the Street Committee.

An ordinance authorizing Cummings Cherry, Esq., to construct a turn-out or switch from the Pan Handle Railroad to cross Fourth street to Wasson street was read.

Mr. Phillips and Mr. McMillan were in favor of the ordinance, and spoke at length on the subject.

Mr. Morrow asked that the matter be laid over for the present, so that all the members might have an opportunity to investigate and thoroughly understand the matter.

Mr. Gallaher and Mr. McCarthy thought the same right should be granted to the petitioner that had already been given to others.

On a third reading and final passage, the yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Brown, Coffin, Crawford, Dickson, Gallagher, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Phillips, Tanner, Thompson, McAuley, President.

Nays—Messrs. Leow, Morrow, White.

The ordinance therefore passed.

Mr. Tanner offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate whether or not the contract for the grading and paving of Bedford street has been properly awarded.

C. C. non-concurred.

SEWER ON FULTON STREET.

Mr. Tanner offered a resolution requesting the Street Committee to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a sewer on Fulton street, from Bedford to Pennsylvania Avenue, in place of the one just returned from the Eastern markets, where a personal selection from the most celebrated importing houses has enabled him to defy all competitors in regard to the variety of goods offered for sale. Wherever Getty's liquors are kept at retail, a reputation is at once established. There can be nothing better than the pure article of Old Diamond Rye. Having sold out the grocery branch of the business, Mr. Getty will hereafter devote his entire attention to the liquor trade, dealing in nothing but the finest brands known to the trade.

On the question of a third reading and final passage, the yeas and nays were called, when the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Coffin, Crawford, Leow, McCarthy, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Tanner, Thompson and White.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Dickson and McAuley.

The rules were then suspended, and the ordinance passed finally.

Council then adjourned.

Suicide by Taking Arsenic.

A German woman named Barbara Bang, residing with her husband, Lambert Bung, at No. 74 Webster street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking arsenic. She had been unwell for about six weeks, but arose yesterday morning at six o'clock and prepared the breakfast as usual. She requested her husband to remain at home and he staid until about nine o'clock, when he came down town to transact some business. When he returned at ten o'clock she said she felt very sick and wanted him to procure a quart of milk and warm it. He did so and she drank it, appearing all the time to be growing worse, and at half past twelve she admitted that she had taken a table-spoonful of arsenic which she had obtained from a bottle, which had been procured a few days before for killing rats. Drs. Reiter and McLane were immediately summoned and administered sesquioxide of iron, but the poison had become so thoroughly diffused through her system that the medicine was of no use, and she died about half-past one o'clock. She told her husband and the doctors that she did not wish to live, and had taken the arsenic on purpose; she felt badly on account of not being successful in her business affairs, and had no desire to recover from her sickness. It appears that she has been subject to insanity for some time. About a year ago she furnished a young friend with some money to start a bakery, and the business so increased that they soon established had to be sold last April. This bad fortune increased her insanity and at one time during the week in question she attempted suicide, telling her step-son she at one time visited the river with the intention of drowning herself, but found it blocked up with ice so that she could not proceed. She has also spoken of buying up every thing she saw, and the place for where she died looked like a museum. The walls were hung with fine pictures, and in one corner stood a bird cage. Over the doors, which was filled with fancy China ware, the tables and stands in the room were all covered with trinkets of various kinds.

About two years ago, she had some lots in East Liberty, and in consequence of her many expenditures was unable to pay for them. She said that fear of her husband and herself coming to want was the cause of her wish to, and induced her to commit suicide. She was about forty-one years of age and had resided in Pittsburgh for over twenty years. Her husband is employed in Adams, McKay & Co.'s Novelty Works. The only other member of the family was her husband's son, a young man about twenty years of age. He is the second wife of Mr. Bung and had been married to him about four years.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest last evening and a verdict of "suicide by poisoning" was rendered.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 107 Liberty street.

FIRES FROM COAL OIL PUT OUT WITH EXTINGUISHER. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH EXTINGUISHER FROM FIRE. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

NO HOUSE SAFE WITHOUT A FIRE EXTINGUISHER. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

EXTINGUISHER PUTS OUT FIRE instantly. Office, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh. tf

Torture.

Who would endure the torture arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony, when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village. This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and none but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense and life-long torture. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of the country. To those who doubt his many virtues, all we can say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea and similar ills.

DIED:

ROBINSON—On Saturday afternoon, 24th inst., at 7 o'clock, WILKINS H. ROBINSON.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mary Ann Robinson, corner Cedar avenue and Liberty street, Allegheny city, on TUESDAY MORNING, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WHEELER & WILSON

AWARDED THE

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

At Paris Exposition, for perfection in Sewing Machines. Over 82 competitors.

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ROSSTON'S

INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE

THE BEST

IN MARKET.

Wholesale and Retail

91 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FOURTH.

CONVERSION OF 7.30'S.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL CONTINUE TO

CONVERT THE 7 3-10'S

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

A Celebrated Firm.

The House of Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, have won a high reputation for the superior quality of their manufactures. Their Cocoaine for the hair, the perfume FLORIMEL, and their other elegant toilet appendages, are celebrated alike in all parts of this country, and in our own city they have become indispensable. The following certificate from one of our most popular hotels is reiterated by thousands, including Professor Blot, the renowned lecturer on cookery:

MONONGAHELA HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, August 24, 1867.—MR. L. D. MORSE, General Agent:—I have tried all flavoring extracts, during thirty years experience in business, and most cordially recommend BURNETT'S over all others.

J. MCD. CROSSAN.

To housekeepers we would suggest "BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS," and if they will INSIST upon demanding them they will save the risk of being egregiously deceived by the introduction of numberless brands of ill-flavored and weak trash now in the market. All reputable dealers in the line sell BURNETT'S goods. The depot is at No. 592 Broadway, New York.

Another Speedy Cure.

Mr. John Morrison, one of our late worthy grand jurymen, makes the following statement of his speedy recovery from a disease of the head and chest from which he had nearly perished:

I cheerfully make known to the public the speedy manner in which I have recovered from my critical state of health under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, at No. 191 Smithfield street. I have been afflicted for several years with catarrh of the head, which at last affected my throat, and soon thereafter my lungs became involved. And also the filthy head discharging, gravitating downwards, destroyed the functions of my stomach and liver. I was so dyspeptic, and my liver so deranged, that what little food I did eat affected me little nourishment to the system that I soon became very much reduced in flesh. I was perfectly miserable. Life afforded no enjoyment. What enjoyment can one find that is afflicted as I was? I have been under the treatment of Dr. Aborn but three weeks, and the remarkable change which has taken place in the character of my disease is so short a time is almost incredible. My appetite is fully restored to its former power; have gained many pounds in weight, and am still gaining, and am once more on the road to health, as the result of his peculiar treatment. JOHN MORRISON,

255 Bedford street.

Choice Wines and Liquors.

We unhesitatingly say that R. P. Getty, No. 55 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, and Diamond, Allegheny, has at present the finest stock of rare liquors—brandies, whiskies, wines, rum and every other variety—to be found in the two cities. He has just returned from the Eastern markets, where a personal selection from the most celebrated importing houses has enabled him to defy all competitors in regard to the variety of goods offered for sale. Wherever Getty's liquors are kept at retail, a reputation is at once established. There can be nothing better than the pure article of Old Diamond Rye. Having sold out the grocery branch of the business, Mr. Getty will hereafter devote his entire attention to the liquor trade, dealing in nothing but the finest brands known to the trade.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 26th, 1867.

Considering the tightness of the money market for some time past, it is remarkable that very few transactions in any of our local securities have transpired. The latest sales that have come under our notice are for Exchange National Bank, 65½; Citizens, 68; Iron City National, 85½; Allegheny, 56; German, 150; Bank of Pittsburgh, 63½; Eureka Insurance Co., 42; German Insurance Co., 31½; Pittsburgh Gas, 79; St. Clair street Bridge, 43½; Allegheny County 5 per cent. coupon bonds, 74½.

—Of all the Oil Companies only two seem to have any market value, namely, Columbia, for which $7 is offered, and Triumph, which is firmly held at $1 75.

—We hear of a recent sale of First Mortgage Bonds on the Turtle Creek Division of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 75. The last sale of the stock of the same road was at $10 per share.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, August 24:

	EXCHANGES.	BALANCES.
Aug. 19	$3,258,268 67	$77,016 17
Aug. 20	3,258,268 67	77,016 17
Aug. 21	3,258,341 31	76,227 04
Aug. 22	3,258,341 31	76,227 04
Aug. 24	2,227,066 91	64,228 06
Totals	$15,060,031 87	$370,449 46

—The New York bank statement to-day shows a decrease in loans of over two millions, an increase in specie of over two hundred thousand dollars, an increase of over five millions in deposits, and a decrease of over five millions in legal tenders.

The specie shipments for the past week were only a little over half a million, making a total of thirty-nine millions since January 1st against fifty-three millions the same time last year.

Gold is dull and lower, 140½, was the ruling price at noon. The stock market is active; governments are steady, but railways are a little weaker under an anxiety of holders to realize on stock.

The quotations of Governments in the New York market, reported to Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, show that the market is firm at the advance established at the close of last week:

U. S. 6s 1881	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	109½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108
U. S. 10-40s	97½
Compound Interest Notes, 1864	107
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	107
July 7-30s	107
November Compounds, 1864	97½
Gold	140
New 5-20s	108

—The Railway list shows about the same as last report to Mr. Bryan:

Michigan Southern guaranteed	90
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, guaranteed	87½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad	97
Erie Railroad	80
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad	85
Do. preferred	90

—S. S. Bryan, Broker in bonds, stocks and real estate, Apollo Building, Fourth street. Mortgages bought and sold. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds executed in New York and Philadelphia at the rates of commission current in those cities.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Tuesday Evening, August 27, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The market was devoid of activity. The sales made were on a moderate scale. Buyers, evidently, are disposed to hold off, at least for the present, in the hope, perhaps, of seeing a further decline. The nominal rates were: For Smith's Ferry, bulk, 3c.; Allegheny, bulk, 5c.; Novelty City, 6c. One sale was made for all the year, B. G. & Co., 1,000 bbls, Smith's Ferry, delivered at Novelty city market with unchanged prices. Among the sales were the following:

Clark & Hemphill, bulk, Smith's Ferry, 4½ cts. gravity, on the spot, 6 gallon; sales 1,000 bbls.

Bulk, Allegheny, November delivery, 10c. gallon; sales 2,000 bbls. Also, 1,000 bbls. H. R. Tack and August Tack & Co., of the firm of Tack Bros., members of this association, have been arrested in the city of New York at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of this city; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask the suspension of public opinion in regard to the Messrs. Tack, as we have every reason to believe them in every way to be gentlemen honorable and high-minded gentlemen, and believe the charges brought by O'Connor to be without the slightest foundation in fact.

(Signed) R. M. BURNS, President.
H. J. BOOTH, Secretary.

ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM BOARD.

At a meeting of the Petroleum Trade of Philadelphia, held at 113 Walnut street, at 3 P. M., August 26th, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Accounts as published in the papers on the day of the recent arrest of Messrs. A. H. and H. R. Tack, of the firm of Tack Bros., Philadelphia, and Tack, Bro & Co., Pittsburgh, are calculated to do injury to them, and

Resolved, That from our long acquaintance with those gentlemen, and from our many business transactions with them, we deem it improbable that they could be guilty of any dishonest or dishonorable transactions; that believing them to be gentlemen of worth and of high commercial standing, we ask suspension of public opinion in their case until they shall have had an opportunity of answering the charges preferred against them.

Signed by JOHN OBERNDORFER, Chairman.
AENEY H. HING, Sec'y.

The Death of Wilkins H. Robinson —Meeting of the Bar.

The members of the Pittsburgh Bar met yesterday afternoon in the Quarter Session Court Room, for the purpose of taking suitable action in relation to the death of Wilkins H. Robinson, Esq.

On motion of Wm. J. Gwens, Esq., Hon. Edwin H. Stowe was called to the chair. Messrs. Robert Pollock and Robert B. Parkinson, Esqs., were chosen Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to draft suitable resolutions: Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall, Henry C. Mackrell and Thomas Ewing.

After remarks eulogistic of the character and worth of deceased, had been made by Judge Stowe, Wm. J. Owens, Thomas M. Marshall, John C. Mackrell, Judge McClowry and Wm. C. Moreland, Esqs., the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That in the death of Wilkins H. Robinson the members of the Pittsburgh Bar have lost the companionship and friendship of a genial and kindly gentleman, an honest and upright citizen, and a talented member of this Bar.

Resolved, That we condole with his relatives and friends in their great loss. He was a kind, affectionate husband and father, a faithful, thoughtful brother, an honest and honorable citizen.

Resolved, That the respect for the memory of deceased, the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the Court for entry upon the minutes, and that we attend his funeral in a body.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

COLONIZATION PROJECT.—A number of influential colored men of this city and vicinity have projected a colonization society, with a view to purchasing lands in south-eastern Missouri, whereon to locate and build up a community. This is an excellent move for various reasons, a prominent one being that in free Missouri the colored man has the right of suffrage which rebels in that State have not. Missouri is doubtless the richest of the agricultural States in the Union, and already ranks among the very first for the fertility of her soil in agricultural and mineral wealth. A meeting of those favorable to the project will be held in the African M. E. church, Wylie street, on Wednesday evening, at which prominent gentlemen from Missouri, and others, will be present and deliver addresses.

EIGHTH WARD SCHOOLS.—The school buildings in this ward have undergone thorough repairs during the vacation. Important improvements have been made within the buildings also in the yard. The play-ground is now the finest in the city.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening in the Sandusky street Baptist Church. Short interesting addresses will be the order of the evening. The League Choir will be present.

Eye, Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases, Catarrh.

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 191 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

ELEGANT BARGAINS IN RARE AND DESIRABLE JEWELRY, plate, watches, etc., are now being offered by Messrs. Rineman, Myran & Seidle, at their temporary place of business, No. 32 Fifth street, preparatory to removing into their new building.

BUTTER—There is no change to note since our last. Choice butters in request at 25@28c ₱ lb.

EGGS—A very dull market exist. The best are offered at 14@15c ₱ dozen, and some of the stores are retailing at 16c ₱ dozen.

HEMP—We quote at 16c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Fine quality of feathers are held at 85@90 ₱ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market continues firm at 12½@13c for shoulders; 14@15c for sides; 21@ 21½c for Sugar Cured Hams; 16c for plain Hams; 15c for Lard, 17½c for canvassed breakfast bacon. Dried beef 24c. ₱ lb, and $23 00 ₱ barrel for mess Pork.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 Lard oil at $1 05 and No. 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon.

FRUIT—Green Apples continue in better supply and prices have considerably drooped. We note sales ranging from $2@4 ₱ barrel, as to quality. Peaches range from $2@3 50 ₱ box. Dried Apples are dull of sale at 5@6c ₱ lb, and peaches 10@12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve at 12@13c and Goshen at 13@15c ₱ lb.

HAY—Receipts are liberal. Sales reported of 2 wagon loads of prime timothy at $1 40@1 60 ₱ ton.

STRAW—Sales of new oats straw were made at $15@16 00 ₱ ton.

FLOUR—There has been no change since our last, owing to light receipts and stocks. There is, however, every indication of a decline within a day or two at furthest. We continue to quote choice old family flour at $15 50, and new red winter at the same figure.

OATS—Sales reported of 1 car free 35 board at 65c, 400 bush from store at 66c, 200 bush from depot at 66c, and offers to sell on the platform at 62c ₱ bush, but not taken.

CORN—We note sales of 250 bushels from store at $1 05, and 1,000 bush do at $1 10 ₱ bush.

RYE—A sale was made of 1 car at $1 20 ₱ bush.

WHEAT—There is evidence of a decline, as we note sales of 270 sacks red winter at $2 15 ₱ bush, and several offers of wheat at a lower figure.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

From the *Economist* we learn that the market for woolen has improved to some extent, but yet far from being satisfactory to manufacturers as the wool market, although better than a fortnight ago, yet manufacturers buy very slow and with a good degree of caution. There is no speculative spirit to be found in anything. For this season of the year the business done in wool is small, notwithstanding there are good efforts made to sell, compared with the same season of former years, and the large amount of machinery employed. Western dealers and farmers appear to be far more sanguine of the future condition of trade and manufacturer, and as a consequence, the price of wool is proportionately dearer in the West than here. The close of goods now made by manufacturers do not require similar large amount of wool to that used the present season, and the best are not in such large demand as otherwise; but medium woods are taken freely. Wools adapted to fine spinning are overbought, while fleeces and other Western wools are dull, principally because sold at a lower price, and under circumstances, the latter are not to be had at the lower grades, consequently, if better wools are sold, they must be at a higher price, usually at a great advance per pound.

A great many manufacturers are losing heavily on their old stocks. Those who have 4, 5 or 6 years old and